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C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

M. F. EGAN, Business Manager.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 10, 1872. NO. 203.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Carlist Insurrection.

MADRID, May 9.—Marshal Serrano shoots all the insurrectionists he captures who deserted from the Spanish army to the cause of Don Carlos. He spares the lives of all other prisoners. General Moriones, who defeated the forces under Don Carlos at Oroquita, has been gazetted Lieutenant General. The insurrection in Navarre is now believed to be over. Thirty-five hundred insurgents in that province have surrendered to the loyal forces. The news from all other points where thereare bands of Carlists, is favorable to the speedy restoration of the authority of the government.

The government troops attacked a band of Carlists under Palaicos and completely defeated them. Twelve insurgents were killed.

PARIS, May 9.—A telegram from Bayonne says that Bilboa, Spain, is threatened by the insurgents in the Department of Biscay, and that the Spanish Government has sent troops by sea to repel any attack that may be made upon the city.

Marine News.

MOVILLE, May 9.—The steamship Britannia has arrived from New York.

The Markets.

LONDON, May 9, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 92⅝; for account 93. American bonds: 5-20s of '62, 89¾; 5-20s of '65, 90¾; 5-20s of '67, 92½; 10-40s 88¾. The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £766,000.

FRANKFORT, May 9.—American bonds—5-20s of '62, 96¾.

PARIS, May 9.—Rentes 3d francs 52centimes.

LIVERPOOL, May 9.—Cotton quiet; middling upland 10¾d. California white wheat 12s 10d; red winter 12s 9d. Flour 27s 6d@28s. Corn 28s 6d. Cheese 6s.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 9, 1872.

METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE.

Bishop Simpson presided over the Methodist General Conference to-day. Numerous resolutions, memorials, etc., on various subjects were presented. Judge Caldwell proposed a delegation of six to convey fraternal greetings to the General Conference of the Methodist Church in the South, which meets in 1874, and to endeavor to effect an organized union with that body. The latter clause was stricken out and the motion prevailed. Dr. Carlton presented the report of Carlton and Lanahan on the publishing interests of the church. Dr. Lanahan stated that he had never consented to have his name affixed to the document. He had no hand in the preparation of the report and had never seen it until printed. Dr. Carlton said the proofs had been laid on Dr. Lanahan's desk, and he understood from the foreman that Lanahan had consented to have his name signed upon an alteration being made of one word. Dr. Lanahan said there was simply a question of veracity between him and Carlton. He had signed the document, and said, moreover, the financial part of it was untrue. The report says: "By a careful inventory a profit of $50,000 of one year's profits got into another year." It was no clerical error, but a suppression. [Calls of "order." "order."] He thought that four or four years his name had been affixed to reports without his sanction. Judge Grier moved that Dr. Lanahan be allowed to withdraw his signature from the report. Carried. The reading of the report then began, but was discontinued after a few pages were gone through with, and the Conference adjourned.

WOMAN SUFFRAGISTS REPUDIATE GREELEY.

In the National Woman's Suffrage Association to-day resolutions were adopted hostile to the election of Horace Greeley and endorsing the Convention to be held at Baltimore, that unless proper recognition is given to the women of the land a Convention by the National Women's Association will be held and a Presidential ticket placed in the field.

BREVITIES.

The London rumor that Col. Scott is to be President of the Erie Road is unconfirmed here. It is not denied, however, that such a plan has been talked of.

The death of T. Buchanan Read is expected hourly.

Herman Livingston, a well known retired merchant, died at Catskill to-day, in his seventy-ninth year.

Judge Pierrepoint Isham, formerly of the Supreme Bench of Vermont, died yesterday at Piermont, N. Y., in his seventieth year.

Arrived, steamer Erie, from Liverpool.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, May 10, 1872, 1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES.

Rising barometer, with northerly to easterly winds and partially cloudy weather, will prevail on Friday over the upper lake region, and extend southeastward over New England and Middle States, with northwesterly winds and partially cloudy but pleasant and cooler weather; partially cloudy weather over Southern States, with southerly winds; cloudy weather, with easterly to southerly winds and rain over the Northwest. Dangerous winds not anticipated.

Conflagration at Somerset—Three-Fourths of the Town Burned.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MINERAL POINT, PA., May 9, 1872.

Three-fourths of the town of Somerset, Pa., is in ashes. The store, the hotel and public buildings saved.

New Railroad Depot at Mansfield, O—Fatal Result of Lamp Explosion.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., May 9, 1872.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have decided to build a new depot here, to be completed by September first. This will be good news to travelers on that road, as the present depot is one of the worst in the country. The new depot will be considerably nearer the city than the old one.

Minnie Leggett, the little girl burned by the lamp explosion Tuesday evening, died this afternoon. Mr. Leggett is considered out of danger.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH

Gov. Hoffman has vetoed the bill providing for the municipal election May 31st, on the ground of unconstitutionality. He also vetoed the Congressional appropriation bill as in plain disregard of the right of the people and of the direction of the act of Congress, but the bill passed both houses over the veto.

Fires in Ocean county, New Jersey, this week burned over 25,000 acres of timber. The loss in Egg Harbor township alone is estimated at $200,000. Farm houses and saw mills were destroyed.

Jonathan Barnes, a prominent tanner of Louisville, aged sixty-two, committed suicide in that city yesterday by cutting his throat with a razor.

Ira Reed, a prominent Mormon, was killed by lightning in Salt Lake City on Wednesday.

Judge Strickland, temporarily filling Judge McKean's bench, of the Supreme Court of Utah, is dangerously ill at Salt Lake City.

A terrible accident occurred at the New Albany, Ind., woolen mills yesterday. Lewis M. Leyden, formerly of Wheeling, having his left arm torn from its socket by being caught in the machinery.

The thirty-sixth annual commencement of Lane Theological Seminary took place at Cincinnati yesterday. Ten students graduated.

The pork house of Jones, Barnitz & Co., at Middletown, Butler county, Ohio, was burned on Wednesday night. Loss $24,000; fully insured.

The spring meeting of the Nashville, Tenn., Blood-horse Association opens next Monday.

The coopers of Boston and vicinity are preparing to strike for three dollars a day.

Gen. B. F. Butler and J. T. Harris were yesterday elected by the Fifth District, Massachusetts, Republicans as delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, and instructed to vote for Grant and Wilson.

The American Medical Association, in session at Philadelphia, yesterday adopted resolutions recommending that all bottles containing poison should not only be labelled "poison, but be roughed on one side so as to indicate their poisonous contents by sense of touch, and also be labelled with the most ready and efficient antidote. A resolution was offered by Dr. Horner, of Virginia and adopted, that members of the Association should discourage the use of alcohol for stimuli in their respective practice.

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National Association of Iron Manufacturers.

The third convention of this body of manufacturers concluded its session in our city yesterday. Although not yet a year old the great majority of the iron mills of the United States have been represented at several conventions, who have become thoroughly convinced of the many benefits to be derived from membership. The influence of the association will soon be extended to all branches of the iron interests. The benefits to be derived from the legislative action by the members of the association and the trade at large, are fully appreciated and have been so readily apparent as to thoroughly unite the people in the formation of several similar trade organizations in other branches of business. It is to be understood, however, that the National Association of Iron Manufacturers is in no way designed to regulate prices, nor does it permit the objects to be discussed at any of its meetings. Its objects are purely statistical, for the purpose of information, interchange of views on trade topics, and for the surrounding of conflicting interests in the iron trade; hitherto it does it has been eminently successful in the comparatively brief period of its existence. The proceedings of the Convention will be found elsewhere.

XLII. CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9, 1872.

SENATE.

At the expiration of the morning hour the Senate resumed the consideration of the Amnesty bill, the pending question being on Mr. Sumner's motion to substitute the supplementary Civil Rights bill for the bill as it came from the House.

Mr. CASSERLY attempted to call up his resolution, offered some days since, asking for information as to the state of friendship between the Government and existing Pacific railroads, but Mr. Stewart objected on the ground that most of the information asked for was already before Congress.

Mr. CASSERLY argued that Mr. Sumner's motion to substitute the Civil Rights bill for the Amnesty bill was contrary to parliamentary law and ought not be entertained.

Mr. BLAIR opposed the Civil Rights bill on its merits.

Mr. MORTON replied, Messrs. WILSON and FLANAGIN followed in favor of Mr. Sumner's bill, and Mr. STEVENSON against it.

Mr. FERRY, of Connecticut, opposed the bill as unnecessary. He moved to strike from the bill all relating to schools. Lost—26 to 25.

Mr. BLAIR offered an amendment providing that the people in each city, county or State shall decide for themselves by popular vote the questions of mixed or separate school.

Mr. ALCORN said that the Legislature of Mississippi, in which the colored people were dominant, had settled the question to the satisfaction of all the people of that State by deciding in favor of separate schools, and he would not vote to reopen the question in any way.

Mr. SUMNER said he would let a colored man, Frederick Douglass, state the objections to Blair's amendment.

Mr. ALCORN said that Senator Revels would refute Mr. Douglass.

Mr. SUMNER—Very well; he never did it when he was in his seat here.

Mr. LOGAN said that Sumner's bill was at least an untimely measure which it was necessary for the Republican party to pass now in order to counteract the Cincinnati movement for amnesty, and the action of the Senator from Massachusetts tended to defeat it.

Mr. EDWARDS said that the amnesty plank of the Cincinnati platform was stolen from the President of the United States, and he thought the people were not likely to desert their President because the Cincinnati people had stolen one of his recommendations.

Messrs. BAYARD and CASSERLY denied that Congress had a constitutional right to pass the bill.

Mr. Blair's amendment was rejected—yeas 23, nays 30.

Mr. FERRY offered as an additional section the first section of the House general amnesty bill. Agreed to—yeas 38, nays 14.

Mr. FENTON, who had voted in the negative, explained that he did so because he was in favor of amnesty and feared complicating it with Mr. Sumner's bill would tend to defeat it.

Mr. BOREMAN offered as an amendment the second section of the House amnesty bill, which was agreed to—yeas 31, nays 14.

Mr. CARPENTER moved to strike out of the civil rights bill the provision to enforce the right of colored men to sit as jurors.

The amnesty bill having been by the preceding votes added to the civil rights bill, Mr. TRUMBULL moved to strike out the civil rights bill, his object being, he said, to get a direct vote on amnesty. The vote was taken on the motion to strike out the civil rights bill—ayes 29, nays 30, as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Alcorn, Bayard, Boreman, Carpenter, Casserly, Cooper, Corbett, Cragin, Davis, Fenton, Ferry, Gilbert, Goldthwaite, Hamilton, Maryland; Hamilton, Texas; Hill, Hitchcock, Johnston, Kelly, Logan, Norwood, Pratt, Saulsbury, Scott, Sprague, Stevenson, Stewart, Tipton, Trumbull and Vickers—29.

Nays—Messrs. Ames, Anthony, Buckingham, Caldwell, Cameron, Chandler, Clayton, Conkling, Edmunds, Ferry, Mich.; Flanagin, Harlbert, Hamlin, Harlan, Howe, Kellogg, Morrill, (Vt.) Morton, Osborn, Pomeroy, Pool, Ramsey, Rice, Sherman, Spencer, Sumner, West, Wilson, Windom.

The Vice President voted in the negative, and so the motion was lost. Applause in the galleries, which the Vice President promptly repressed.

Mr. VICKERS moved an amendment excluding from the operation of the bill church organizations, cemetery associations and benevolent institutions incorporated by State authority. Yeas 21, nays 21. The Vice President voted in the affirmative, so the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BOREMAN offered an amendment providing that the bill shall apply only to benevolent institutions of a public character, which was agreed to.

The question was then taken on adoption of Mr. Sumner's civil rights bill amended as a substitute for the Amnesty bill, which was lost—ayes 27, nays 28.

This vote brought the House amnesty bill again before the Senate.

Mr. SUMNER then moved his civil rights bill as an amendment merely. The vote was yeas 28, nays 28. The Vice President voted in the affirmative, so the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MORTON then renewed his amendment offered yesterday, requiring persons who seek the benefit of the amnesty act to prove that they are not and have not been within two years members of the Ku-Klux or any other secret organization. Agreed to.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to amend so as to exclude from the amnesty all members of the 36th Congress who aided the rebellion, whether by joining it or retaining their seats for a time. Lost—yeas 23, nays 24.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to amend so as to exclude all members of the 36th and 37th Congress who aided the rebellion. Agreed to—yeas 26, nays 21.

The question was then taken and the bill rejected by the following vote, two-thirds not voting in the affirmative:

Yeas—Messrs. Ames, Cragin, Corbett, Ferry, Harlan, Kellogg, Morton, Pool, Rice, Stewart, Wilson, Buckingham, Clayton, Edmunds, Flanagin, Hitchcock, Lewis, Osborn, Pratt, Spencer, Sumner, Windom, Caldwell, Conkling, Fenton, Gilbert, Howe, Morrill (Vt.) Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sprague, West—32.

Nays—Messrs. Alcorn, Bayard, Blair, Boreman, Casserly, Cooper, Davis, West Virginia; Davis, Illinois; Goldthwaite, Hamilton, Maryland; Hamilton, Texas; Hill, Johnson, Kelly, Logan, Norwood, Saulsbury, Stevenson, Tipton, Trumbull, Vickers and Wright —29.

Mr. CORBETT, from the Committee on Commerce, reported the House steamboat bill with amendments. The fourth section, relating to transportation of dangerous materials, is stricken out and the old law substantially restored. It gives permission to carry refined petroleum of not less than 110 degrees in cases, and the prohibition of the use of petroleum for stores on board of steamers that will ignite in a temperature of less than 160 degrees. Sections six and seven, regulating the kinds of fire extinguishers, anchors, watchmen, to be carried by all steamers, are struck out and the old laws substantially restored, with the exception of provisions relating to drags and patent disengaging tackle for lowering boats. The old law in regard to locked valves and high pressure boilers is substantially restored. Section twenty-ninth, prescribing rules for steamers in meeting and passing each other, &c., is replaced by the old law, leaving to the Supervising Inspectors the establishment of such regulations as from time to time may become necessary. Section thirty-sixth, relating to boilers and boiler plate iron, inspection, &c., is struck out and the old law restored, with amendments more definitely fixing the mode of inspection and stamping. In section fifty-second the proviso relating to additional appliances for the safety of life is intended so that their use shall not be compulsory until they have been tested for six months in such manner as the Board of Supervising Inspectors may prescribe, and have been approved by the Secretary of the Treasury.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. STOUGHTON, from Military Committee reported back the bill that was recommitted last evening allowing transferable land warrants for homesteads to discharged soldiers, and moved the previous question.

Mr. SARGENT moved to lay the bill on the table, as being only for the benefit of land speculators. The vote by tellers was 88 to 43. Mr. STOUGHTON demanded the yeas and nays, saying that he wanted to know who were in favor of giving away public lands to railroad companies and refusing them to soldiers. The vote by yeas and nays resulted, yeas 67, nays 113. So the House refused to lay the bill on the table.

Without further action on the bill the House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Scofield in the chair, on the tariff and internal taxes. After half an hour's discussion on the question of salt, the time for debate was extended another half hour.

Mr. POLAND, of Massachusetts, moved to amend the salt item by adding a proviso that salt actually used for preserving and curing fish shall be admitted free of duty.

Mr. FINKELNBURG suggested that the same provision should be applied to salt used for curing pork.

The discussion was continued for another half hour. A motion to close the session was taken on Mr. Duell's motion to make the duty on salt in bulk twelve cents instead of eight cents per hundred pounds. Rejected—44 to 90.

Mr. DUELL then moved to make the duty on salt ten cents. Rejected—45 to 95.

Mr. MCINTYRE moved to strike out the paragraph as to have salt in bulk put on the free list. Rejected—85 to 69.

The question then came up on Butler's amendment, that salt actually used in curing and preserving of fish be admitted free of duty.

Mr. FARNSWORTH moved to amend the amendment by adding the words "butter and meats of all kinds." Adopted—68 to 65. It was further amended by adding the words "or as fertilizers." Adopted—70 to 63. Mr. Butler's amendment as thus amended was then rejected—66 to 75.

The next item in the bill was that fixing the duties on hemp or bolting leather and on Spanish or other sole leather at fifteen per cent. *ad valorem*.

Mr. KELLY moved to strike out the paragraph so as to leave the duty as it prevails, thirty-five per cent. After discussion Mr. Kelly's motion, and all other amendments offered to the item were rejected.

The next paragraph in regard to upper leather was, after some discussion, modified so as to read "on upper leather, all kinds, and on skins dressed and unfinished, all kinds, twenty per cent. *ad valorem*; on all skins from Morocco tanned but unfinished, ten per cent. *ad valorem*."

Mr. KELLY moved to insert on "on chicory root unground one cent per pound."

Mr. MAYNARD moved to make the duty on chicory three cents a pound. Negatived.

Mr. BANKS moved to make it two cents instead of four cents, the present rate.

After further discussion Mr. Banks's amendment was rejected and Mr. Kelly's agreed to, modified so as to read, "on chicory root, ground or unground, one cent per pound."

The Committee then rose, after having disposed so far of but twenty lines of the bill.

The House then adjourned.

POLITICAL.

Another State for Grant.

ST. PAUL, May 9.—The State Convention held at Minneapolis, yesterday, instructed its delegates for Grant.

Tennessee Democratic Convention Proceedings—Governor Brown Renominated—The Greeley Ticket Indorsed.

NASHVILLE, TENN., May 9.—The Democratic State Convention assembled in the capitol today. Delegates appeared from every county in the State. The Convention was organized by the selection of B. J. Lea, of Haywood, as President, and the appointment of other officers. John C. Brown was nominated by acclamation as a candidate for re-election as Governor. Resolutions were adopted, the first indorsing the administration of Gov. Brown, the second providing for the appointment of a State Executive Committee; the third recognizes as cardinal points of the Democratic faith the following: The preservation of local and State Government against Federal encroachment and centralization of power; the equality of all men before the laws and the equal participation of all citizens in the rights and benefits of the Government; the subordination military to civil authority; the inviolability of the right of *habeas corpus*; the purification of the corrupt civil service of the Government; economy in the expenditure of the Government and a faithful compliance with its obligations; the preservation of the national honor at home and abroad; the union of the States with all the guarantees of the Constitution respected; that to carry out these principles we are ready to co-operate with all good citizens in the next Presidential contest, irrespective of party. The fourth resolution declares that inasmuch as the Convention of Liberal Republicans has presented to the country the names of Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown as candidates for President and Vice President, who are pledged to maintain and enforce the doctrines above enumerated and have invited the co-operation of all patriotic citizens in their support, we deem it but the part of patriot duty to declare, in the contest now well nigh upon us that these candidates deserve the hearty support of every patriot in the land as against a ticket representing the principles, policy and practice of the present federal administration, and while reaffirming our principles we desire to preserve the integrity of the Democratic party, and, nevertheless, declare in our behalf and, as we are well satisfied, in behalf of the people we represent, that in our opinion, with such lights as we have before us, the Cincinnati platform states the dates for President and Vice President by the Democratic party of the nation would be unnecessary and exceedingly dangerous to the welfare of the people at large. The fifth resolution provides for the appointment of delegates to the Democratic National Convention. The delegates to be instructed to carry out the spirit of the foregoing resolutions. The sixth provides for the selection of two Senatorial electors, leaving the selection of the remainder to the districts. The resolutions gave rise to a debate in which much feeling was manifested, but were adopted by a large majority.

New York Colored Men's Convention.

TROY, N. Y., May 9.—The State Colored Convention adopted an address urging the people to vote for the Philadelphia nominees, accompanied by resolutions declaring that the duty of every colored American citizen lies within the lines of the Republican party, indorsing the administration of Grant, agreeing to support the regular nominees State and National, and recommending the Republican State Convention to send Hon. F. F. Butler, colored, as one of the delegates at large to the Philadelphia Convention.

The "Liberal" Failure in Ohio.

COLUMBUS, O., May 9.—The Republican State Central Committee of Ohio met in this city yesterday and appointed General C. C. Walcutt, of this city, to the Chairmanship, recently made vacant by the death of Hon. R. D. Harrison. Remarks on the political outlook were made by nearly every member, all representing that the Liberal movement had utterly failed to divide the Republican party in Ohio, and that what disaffection had existed previous to the Cincinnati Convention had been almost wholly healed by the nomination of Greeley and Brown. Several members, speaking for their respective localities, said if the Democratic National Convention should indorse Greeley, a great many Democrats would vote for Grant. Mr. Harlan, colored, from the First District, stated that he had recently returned from a visit to the South, where he found the colored men a unit for Grant and the Republican party.

Gen. Hawley to be United States Senator from Connecticut.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., May 9.—A Senatorial caucus was held this evening. One hundred and ten Republican members of the General Assembly were present, of whom ninety voted for General Hawley for Senator and twelve for Ferry. Thirty-three members were absent. Of those the majority absented themselves because they disapproved of the caucus system, and some were not invited to attend. The Democrats also held a caucus and nominated ex-Governor English.

The Cincinnati Ticket in South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 9.—A large public meeting of whites and blacks was held at Georgetown on Monday, to ratify the Cincinnati nominations. Speeches were made and resolutions adopted strongly indorsing Greeley.

Delaware Republican Convention.

DOVER, DEL., May 9.—The Republican State Convention met here to-day and elected delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, who were instructed to vote for Grant and Colfax.

Ohio River Improvement Commission.

CINCINNATI, May 9.—A portion of the Commission appointed by the Governors of Ohio and Pennsylvania, with reference to the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio river, met here yesterday, and after consultation, adjourned to meet again on Wednesday, the 26th of June, at which time they request the Governors of other States interested to notify the Commissioners appointed by them to be present.

A Novel Proposition—What For?

[From the Beaver Radical.]

We are requested to publish the following copy of a letter addressed to Messrs. Dravo and Rutan by the representatives of the Republican organization in New Brighton. It seems that the proposed Concert Hall meeting is an enigma to Republicans there as well as here. It is undoubtedly some device of the enemy. And now we repeat the question, who is "Many Republicans?" Will Dolly answer?

To James S. Rutan and John F. Dravo:

A call is hereby published for a Republican meeting to take place in New Brighton, on Friday evening, the 10th instant, wherein you are requested to appear on the platform as rival candidates, and enter into a discussion of political matters. Now, as the call emanates from a source of doubtful Republicanism, and is without the advice or consent of the regular party authority appointed for such purpose, and believing that such an unusual thing as a discussion between rival candidates of the same party, when their political opinions must in the main be the same, could result in no possible good, and might create much dissension and difficulty, we, therefore, the undersigned, Ward Committeemen, and Beaver County Committee for the borough of New Brighton, very respectfully beg leave to request that you will not be present at such irregularly called meeting and will refrain from entering into political discussion of the character proposed. Very Respectfully,

B. R. BRADFORD, } Ch'n of Ward Com'ts.
R. E. HOOPES, }
G. S. BARKER, }
JOSEPH WILSON, } Com. of North Ward.
DAVID SHIELDS, }
W. B. LEMMON, }
J. F. MINER, } Com. of Middle Ward.
G. S. BARKER, }
JOSEPH WILTON, }
J. F. NINER, } Com. of South Ward.
D. R. CORBUS, }

We, the undersigned Republican citizens of New Brighton, approve of the action of the above Committees:

Agnew Duff, R. B. Edgar, J. McClain, U. Meyer, James B. Mann, J. S. McFerran, Geo. E. Reed, Joseph Reed, John C. Calhoon, L. H. Merrell, Isaac Winans, M. S. Johns, Ralph Covert, Evan Pugh, G. D. McClain, A. C. White, J. W. Ingram, J. E. Shriver, L. Graham, A. D. Gilliland, H. Kerr, F. H. Hoopes, Wm. Anderson.

A BIG BID.

Five Dollars Per Barrel Offered for the Entire Oil Production.

The Titusville *Herald* of yesterday states that it has been "informed by the best of authority that an agent of the members of the late South Improvement Company had made the enormous bid of five dollars per barrel for the entire oil production, provided the producers would deliver the agent six-sevenths of the production. This bid was to remain open for two weeks from the 7th inst. Of course the producers are seriously considering this seemingly advantageous offer, but as the exact aims of this new Improvement Company are not fully explained, the majority of producers look upon it with suspicion."

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Political Problem of the Day.

What Should be Done at Philadelphia.

Civil Rights and Amnesty Bill.

ANOTHER FAILURE TO PASS IT.

Formidable Tariff Combination.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9, 1872.

What Should be Done by the Philadelphia Convention.

An editorial in the Baltimore *American*, from C. C. Fulton, entitled "What should be done at Philadelphia," is exciting very general comment here to-day. It is as follows:

"The reuniting of the Republican party is the problem which the Philadelphia Convention will have to solve, and in order to accomplish that result it must look the situation squarely in the face. Mr. Greeley has received the nomination of at least a section of the party, and he now stands before the National Democracy asking that they accept him, and promising as a consideration on his part that he will draw enough votes from the Republican ranks to give them victory. Whether he can deliver the bargain is a question which will probably be nearer settlement by the time the convention meets than it is now. Allowing him the utmost margin we may, for the sake of enforcing the lesson, admit that according to existing indications, if the Democrats support him as a unit, he will be elected the next President. How to so weaken his hold upon the Republican masses that if the Democrats take him up he will be nothing more, lies within the scope of the work of the Philadelphia Convention, and we believe it may be done with the exercise of prudence, intelligence and fair dealing with the country. It is fortunate that so far as the delegates have been elected they are almost entirely gentlemen of the highest personal standing in the communities which chose them; that their selection has been influenced by honorable motives, and that they go to Philadelphia with an aim single to the good of the nation and party. In this respect they will form a notable contrast to the gathering at Cincinnati. The latter, called ostensibly to reform politics and public affairs, was filled to the exclusion of reformers, and took nothing that ever disgraced such a body. The former, accused of being packed by party dictation in the interest of a faction and a candidate, will be in it men and metal to cast aside all other considerations than those of the general welfare."

The article closes by urging that the platform should be framed in the same manner brought, and should embody principles which will appeal to the people as offering the strongest safeguards for good government and improved administration.

The Democratic Split.

The return of members of the National Democratic Committee has thrown a little light upon the question how the Convention is likely to stand on Greeley. The division of opinion is as great as ever, to-day, though the indications received from the country are regarded by the Democrats in Congress as looking strongly toward the indorsement of the Cincinnati ticket. James Brooks, of New York, has declared his belief that Greeley will receive three-fourths of all the votes cast at the Baltimore Convention, but that those remaining firm will put in force some of the strongest men in the Democratic party, and their opposition will be quite likely to cause a serious rupture. The Democrats here who favor the Liberal movement argue that the chief ground of opposition on the part of Democrats in the House springs from a fear that in case of fusion with the Liberals, the candidates of the latter may defeat the present members.

Greeley and "Woman's Rights."

Persons prominent in the Woman's Rights movement here have received information that the friends of Greeley have made a formal proposition for aid and support from that Association in the coming campaign.

Public Building Appropriations.

The sundry civil appropriation bill reported in the House has the following items: To commence the erection of the public buildings in Cincinnati, the entire cost of which is limited to $2,500,000, exclusive of site, $300,000; for the erection of an addition to the public buildings in Indianapolis $100,000. The bill makes the amounts appropriated for public buildings at Cincinnati immediately upon approval; Columbus arsenal, grading, water and gas pipes and repairs $7,000; Allegheny arsenal, grading and paving on Pennsylvania avenue and Thirty-ninth street $12,300.

The Civil Rights Bill to Fall.

The action of the Senate on the civil rights and amnesty bill was of a very intricate and curious character. By the first vote Sumner's civil rights bill was substituted for the House amnesty bill. Various amendments were then voted upon—Carpenter's to strike out the clause relating to jurors; Ferry's, to strike out the school clause; Lewis Blair's, to leave the school question to a vote in each township, were rejected. Ferry, of Connecticut, and Boreman then moved in succession sections of the House amnesty bill as amendments, and from the fact that it had not parted night have to strike from the bill as amended all clauses of the civil rights bill, so as to leave amnesty alone. Upon this the vote was a tie—29 to 29—and the Vice President voted in the affirmative, and was declared carried. The vote then recurred "shall the bill as amended be substituted for the House bill." Upon this the vote was a tie—29 to 29—and the Vice President voted in the affirmative, and announcing it, Fenton rose to vote and members from both sides gathered round and tried to influence him. At the same time Sumner got out from both sides to skirmish for absentees. After a short pause Fenton voted "No." This left the Senate exactly where it started yesterday with the House Amnesty bill. Sumner then again moved his Civil Rights bill as an additional section, and it was adopted as such by the casting vote of the Vice President, the tie being 28 to 28—Wright, of Iowa, changing from his former vote to nay—and Lewis, of Virginia, not voting, before voting aye. The bill then passed, by a two-thirds vote being required to pass, was lost by 32 to 22—thus rejecting both civil rights and amnesty.

In the absence of Mr. Morton the Senate then took up the bill to enforce the rights of citizens to vote in the several States and to-morrow Mr. Sumner will move to add his Civil Rights bills, and thus dispose only of the latter. It is thought the combined measure will pass.

The Consequential Damages Question.

Another form of proposition has been submitted to the State Department as one England will be willing to make in regard to the consequential damages. The only thing which can be learned concerning it is that our Government is not likely to accept, one objection being that it involves action by a supplemental treaty. The belief is that the proposition in the shape of a proposal of a fourth rule for the guidance of the tribunal of arbitration.

A New Tariff Combination.

A new combination, more formidable than any which have yet appeared, is organizing against the tariff bill. Judge Kelly is leaguing all the elements which can be rallied to unite in an attempt next Monday to put through, under a suspension of the rules, a short bill sweeping down and away internal revenue taxes by the wholesale, and reducing the income of the government so materially that it will be expedient if not necessary to let the present tariff pretty much alone. He offers large inducements to the tobacco interests to join him in this effort, and it is quite probable that he may rally nearly all the Southern delegations solid to his support. The combination is maturing its plans carefully, having held a meeting last night, and appointed another for this morrow evening, for the purpose of a thorough and definite understanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9, 1872.

SOUTHERN SENTIMENT.

The feeling is almost unanimous in favor of nominating a regular ticket. A prominent Southern Democrat says that just at the present time Mr. Greeley seems very popular in the South, but when a sober second thought comes and the people reflect that Greeley has supported every measure advocated by President Grant, and has favored the continuance of the Ku-Klux law and the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* in the Southern States, the reaction will set in, and Greeley will be far from popular. The Democrat says that in the late war the Southern people lost everything but their honor, and that they would now lose by supporting Greeley.

Explosion at Freeport.

Wednesday evening an explosion occurred in Guckenheimer's distillery, at Freeport. Mr. Charles Roedel, of Dacwertz & Roedel, had gone with several employees to repairs on the distilling apparatus. He loosened the screw of a pipe, when the gas rushed out and ignited at a candle he held, and burned him in a terrible manner about his arm, breast and face. Word was sent to his family here, and Mr. C. F. Klopfer, his brother-in-law, went up with the 5:30 train and brought him to the city yesterday afternoon. He is under medical treatment and improving slowly.

Fire in a Church.

Yesterday morning while mass was being celebrated in St. Mary's Catholic church, in the Seventeenth ward, one of the altars caught fire while the boys were lighting some of the candles. The cry of "fire" was raised and for a few moments there was a scene of confusion which well nigh terminated in a panic. Opportunely, however, a couple of men ran to the altar and extinguished the flames with their coats. The congregation then returned to their seats and the services were concluded.

On Fire Again.

Yesterday afternoon there was an alarm of fire from box seventy-two, which called the department of the district to the foot of Thirty-sixth street. A portion of the ruins of McCullough's mill, on Wainwright's island, which was burned on last Sunday, had caught fire again. The flames were speedily extinguished.

OUR IRON INTERESTS.

Convention of the Iron Men of the United States—The Proceedings—The Association Enlarged.

Yesterday the third Convention of the Bar Iron Manufacturers of the United States, was concluded at a meeting held in this city. On the morning of Wednesday the delegates met at Lafayette Hall. An organization was effected by calling Mr. Jas. I. Bennet to the Chair and the appointment of Mr. Thos. Dudley, of Philadelphia, as Secretary. Mr. H. S. Baker, of Philadelphia, was chosen Treasurer. The meeting then adjourned until two o'clock in the afternoon, when the delegates assembled in the rooms of the Western Bar Iron Association, on Fourth avenue.

The meeting coming to order, the Committee on New Processes submitted a report containing a variety of matter relative to the manufacture of iron and particularly interesting to the trade. Prominent among the subjects presented was a recommendation, by the Committee, of an improved rotary furnace which offered superior advantages in many particulars over the rotary machine puddler of Danks's manufacture, which machine has, of late, excited so much attention in the United States, and which was the subject of investigation by a committee of the British iron and steel interests, which visited the United States for that purpose last winter. A discussion as to the merits of the furnace ensued, after which the committee was instructed to thoroughly test the practical value of the same and report at the next meeting.

In response to numerous applications from other branches of the iron trade, a resolution was offered extending the scope of the association with a view of admitting representatives of all mills where iron is rolled in any form.

The resolution was adopted, after which the name of the association was changed from the National Bar Iron Association to that of the National Association of Iron Manufacturers, thus admitting the nail, plate and other rolled iron manufacturers heretofore debarred from the advantages of the association.

A method embodying a call for the formation of a National Union of American Industries, in which each branch should be represented by one or more delegates, with a proper executive, and designed to afford the advantages of a combination to the industrial power of the country was received. It was signed by leading manufacturers and railroad men of the United States, and asked the co-operation of the Convention in this work, so eminently necessary, in view of the action of the free trade and revenue reform leagues.

After discussing the matter it was referred to a committee which reported fully indorsing the object proposed and recommending the co-operation of the association, and the appointment of delegates to attend the organization of the same.

Subsequent to this the President, Mr. Jas. I. Bennett, addressed the meeting, in response to a request of the meeting, in regard to the condition of the iron trade throughout the United States in general and the city and vicinity of Pittsburgh in particular. An interchange of opinions on trade topics, between members from various sections of the United States then took place, and afforded valuable information to the body.

Other business of strictly trade importance was transacted. The Convention adjourned to meet in

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1872.

THE abolition of the franking privilege is one of Mr. GREELEY's hobbies. When the proposition was up in the Senate the other day, the Democratic Senators went in a body against it. Here is a good chance for Mr. GREELEY to missionate for Reform. His newmade friends stand sadly in need of it. Perhaps, however, the Democrats in the Senate were just intimating to Mr. GREELEY the kind of support they intend to accord to him.

THE division among Democrats over GREELEY is widening daily. HENDRICKS, of Indiana, who has been reported as for him, is now posted on the other side. So also of FERNANDO WOOD and others. The long-headed leaders of the Democracy begin to see that while GREELEY possesses certain elements of popularity he will be a bad candidate to draw the *lines* over. The war of the rebellion is not far enough removed yet to run a man for President who, if he were to be elected, would let "erring sisters" go should they become dissatisfied. GREELEY's written record is not favorable to the experiment; and, as men come to think on the subject, more and more apparent is it that, with GREELEY as the candidate, Democrats in large numbers will go for GRANT.

THE Democrats may not like it, but they can't help themselves while Mr. GREELEY lays down the law to them concerning whether they will take him or put up a Democratic candidate. Mr. GREELEY, not over modestly, says:

"It is barely possible that the Democrats will play the suicidal part assigned them by their implacable enemies; if we judged only from the recent past, we might also pronounce it probable. But the indications from every side are so unanimous and overwhelming that we are confident that no intelligent, dispassionate observer would insure the nomination of a Bourbon Democratic ticket for less than ninety-five per cent. premium."

Mr. GREELEY then tells all hands of "Liberals" and Democrats, just what they can get by taking him, and concludes thus:

"For these and kindred reasons, we are morally certain that the Liberal Republicans will maintain and extend their organization, uphold their banner, and support their candidates to the end, *unless the Democrats shall see fit to drive them off the course*—which they are not likely to do."

Is not this saying that a separate nomination by the Democrats will "drive" Mr. GREELEY "off the course?"

OF all the Liberal Republican journals to which the nomination of Mr. GREELEY was a surprise and disappointment, the Chicago *Tribune* comes up with the best grace to his support. Having in a measure recovered its breath and gotten over its first regret, it devotes an article to the political outlook, the burden of which is that "Mr. GREELEY has been nominated, not for the mere purpose of defeating General GRANT, but to be elected," a result which it considers to be "beyond all doubt;" saying:

"The only hope that the present Administration has of defeating him is in the Democratic party, that that party will nominate a candidate. Such a course, *improbable and irrational* as it is, will not accomplish the purpose. Though there be a Democratic candidate, the whole country, Democrats and Republicans, will understand the game, and they will know that the next President must be Grant or Greeley. Every vote given for Hancock will be a vote given for Grant, and there is no Democrat so obtuse as not to know this fact, and vote accordingly."

All of which derives additional interest from the fact that the writer predicted in the most confident manner imaginable the triumphant nomination of Mr. TRUMBULL, and is therefore peculiarly competent to fill the role of political seer and foreteller.

WHEN you are in doubt as to which way the wind blows, look at the weather gauge. The New York *Herald*, which a few days ago announced its intention of supporting HORACE GREELEY for President, under certain conditions—these conditions being, of course, that he should prove to have a real hold upon the country and to stand a better probable chance of election than the nominee of the Philadelphia Convention—now begins to take the back track; and while still hoping that the Democracy will accept him as a candidate, in order that "the issue may be distinctly made between the soldier and philosopher," says it has very little doubt of the result; that on the whole the administration has been successful and won the confidence of the responsible men of the country; that while there is a possibility of a great amount of enthusiasm being raised in Mr. GREELEY's behalf provided he receives the indorsement of the Democracy, yet behind the Republican party stands a solid strength of patriotism, independence and practical business interests which can hardly fail to secure victory. This result, however, is predicated upon the assumption that the Philadelphia Convention will renominate President GRANT, for the *Herald* says:

"Should they be infatuated enough to select a mere Republican politician as their candidate in place of General GRANT their doom would be sealed, and either the whole Republican party and all the honest men of the land, who would deplore the resuscitation of the old copperhead and Tammany Democracy, with its dead issues and its unabated venom, would elect Greeley, or the Democratic nominees would carry nearly every State in the Union."

REFERRING to General NEGLEY's bill—since withdrawn by the introducer on the ground that he was totally ignorant of its real character—to pay some fourteen railroad companies the difference between the contract rates for the transportation of troops during the war, and the rates charged by them to private persons, the Chicago *Tribune* intimates that, the ice having been broken, the proposition will probably some day come up again in Congress, and says those interested can easily afford to divide fifty or even a hundred millions of dollars for the votes required to pass it; adding that it is ahead of any subsidy scheme that has yet been proposed, "and, next to the tariff, the biggest scheme of robbery yet ventured upon in Congress." That journal need not give itself the slightest uneasiness. Forewarned is forearmed. The people know that this conspiracy exists, and will be constantly on guard against it. Moreover, there are lengths to which even your average Congressmen and lobbyists, notwithstanding the chronic itch in their palms, dare not go. But if the journal whose observations are under reference has really and sincerely at heart the success of its candidate for the Presidency, it must learn wholly to avoid such allusions to the tariff as that above quoted. In whatever else Mr. GREELEY may have been wrong, he has been right on this subject; and if he holds the protective principle half as jealously at present as he has done in the past, the jeers of the Chicago *Tribune* will not be likely to pass unnoticed. But since it would be a most unseemly spectacle to see the great Protectionist and his Free Trade supporter snarling and snapping at each other during the campaign, we respectfully recommend that the latter prudently avoid any further reference to the subject.

MR. GREELEY AS PRESIDENT.

A leading Liberal Republican journal says that a universal cry goes up from "the organs of the Administration to the Democratic party to nominate a candidate—JEFF. DAVIS, if possible"—in order to defeat GREELEY. Our contemporary is mistaken, although it must be admitted that the election of Mr. GREELEY, should such an event occur, would be far more likely to further the views and desires of JEFF. DAVIS and his admirers than that of any other "Liberal Republican" in the country, in that it would almost inevitably tend to give them the opportunity which they say they are waiting for. We yesterday quoted from a late letter of the Southern archtraitor, in which he called upon the people to trample unmanly under their feet, to remain true to the cause of their "rights," and to cherish the doctrines of State and white supremacy as the apple of their eye. So, too, a year ago, he advised them to keep quiet and take no part in politics until they held the balance of power, which he predicted they soon would do; and which they certainly will, should Mr. GREELEY be elected. No one will pretend that, should the Democracy indorse the Cincinnati nominations, they will thereby abandon their principles for those of Republicanism. Indeed, so cautious and prudent a Democratic journal as the Missouri *Republican*, the originator of the passive policy, echoing the language of FRANK BLAIR, says, in an article urging the forthcoming Democratic National Convention to ratify the Cincinnati ticket:

"The election of Greeley and Brown by Democratic votes involves the inevitable accompaniment of the election of a Democratic majority in the lower House of the next Congress. This is worth more than the Presidency, or the Vice Presidency, or both together; for Congress is the real seat of power in our government, as the plain lesson of the past eleven years has demonstrated. * * A Democratic House, with Horace Greeley in the White House and B. Gratz Brown as presiding officer of the Senate, would be all but a full Democratic ascendancy."

What effect a "full Democratic ascendancy" would be likely to have upon reconstruction and the political condition of the Southern States—to say nothing of its unsettling influence on finance, trade, commerce, industry, and the vast and far-reaching concerns of public and private welfare which are bound up with them, or of the lurking Democratic heresy of repudiation and the probable result of its "full ascendancy" upon our credit in the money markets of the world—may perhaps be inferred from the black law legislation which under "full Democratic ascendancy" was had in South Carolina and some other States immediately after the collapse of the rebellion; *from the course pursued by the "full Democratic ascendancy" in the Georgia Legislature* with regard to the expulsion of its colored members; from the bloody diversions of the Ku-Klux, the murderous assault recently made on the Secretary of State of South Carolina, and from the general tone and tenor of Southern action toward the late enslaved race wherever the latter is found in a minority. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, it should be remembered, who spurns and spits upon the reconstruction acts and amendments, some time ago publicly declared GRATZ BROWN, Liberal Republican candidate for Vice President, to be a good enough Democrat for him, while Mr. GREELEY's former views on peaceable secession, and his recent statement that if he should become President he would sign any bill which Congress might pass, provided it was constitutional, without regard to the character of his own sentiments, are sufficient indications that the undoing spirit which sooner or later would be sure to become active and rampant in Congress, would meet with very little opposition from the Executive. In a word, it is probable that the peculiar opinions of Mr. GREELEY with respect to the character of the Union and the principle by which the States are held together, conjoined with his known aversion to the employment of coercive measures in any emergency, would be found to conduce to the reopening of the issues commonly supposed to have been settled by the war, in a greater degree than by the election of almost any other man. And this is the reason why it will not be necessary for the Democracy to nominate JEFF DAVIS in order that the people may defeat Mr. GREELEY.

GENERAL NEGLEY AND THE EXTRAORDINARY RAILROAD CLAIM.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 7, 1872.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

SIR—The pother which has been made over the mere introduction of a bill and its reference to the Law Committee of the House, compels me to vindicate, not myself, but the charter right of any constituent to have his claim presented against the Government by reference to a proper committee of either branch of Congress. I do not propose by an apology to cancel an official act of doubtful propriety and contrary to the public interests.

Had I deviated from the straight line of duty, or refused to keep faith with my constituents, then I might not be surprised if my acts would furnish the staple for public censure, but otherwise I have a right to claim that criticism be elevated above insinuations and suspicions of personal malice or spiteful partisanship, and animosity be based upon truth and not calumny.

The office of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad lies in my District, the officers are well known in the community, and I would respectfully suggest to the gentlemen who have so freely charged "jobbery, plunder of public treasury," etc., to call upon the honorable President and other officials of the road for the proofs which are necessary to sustain the imputations against my integrity.

I may have done injustice to Gen. G. W. Cass and other honorable gentlemen connected with that road in withdrawing *their* bill, but feeling no personal interest in its success, and even having declined to give it my support, I could hardly be expected to ignore public sentiment after becoming aware of it.

The following letter was handed to me yesterday by the attorney of the Pittsburgh, Port Wayne and Chicago Railroad, which I respectfully ask you to publish—not to silence obloquy, but because its contents convey all the information I possess in regard to the bill at the present time and much more than I knew when it was referred.

Yours, very truly, JAS. S. NEGLEY.

1304 F Street, WASHINGTON, May 4, 1872.

HON. JAS. S. NEGLEY.

DEAR SIR—In relation to the settlements of the accounts of certain railroads, introduced by you, I deem it proper to say that it simply raises the question whether or not the officers of the Government could impose upon railroads or any other corporation or person, arbitrary rates for transportation without the assent or greement of the companies thereto, and that without authority of law.

The amount involved, including the claims of all the roads in the country, does not exceed four millions of dollars; acting in behalf of some of the roads interested, and being satisfied that the claim was in every way just and that it could be so demonstrated before any fair minded committee, I prepared the bill which plainly states its object, and because the officers of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Rail road (which have the largest claim of any), happened to be your constituents the request was made to you to introduce it. The fact that this was accompanied by a further request that the bill should be referred to the Judiciary Committee ought to be sufficient proof that those interested have confidence in the justice of their claim and desired that it should be considered and examined by those who are supposed to possess peculiar qualifications as judges of the law, and also who could unconsciously quickly detect any attempt at fraud or imposition. "Schemes for plundering the Treasury" do not ordinarily take that direction by the request of the parties interested.

It is further due to you to say, that so far from being involved or complicated in this matter, I am not aware that you had any knowledge of the intention to introduce such a bill until the request was made to you to do so, but a few minutes before its introduction.

Further I will say that in introducing the bill and having it referred I did not understand that you were pledged to support it, or urge its passage, but simply as doing an act necessary to be done in order that the parties interested might have an opportunity to do what is the right of every citizen present their case to the committee and have it heard upon its merits and secure their report upon the same, which would simply bring before Congress the question whether they were entitled to any relief, and if so, to what extent.

I regret that your action should have occasioned these personal attacks upon you, but these attacks have no foundation, except in the ignorance of the authors in relation to this bill.

Very respectfully yours, LYMAN ELMORE.

If Gen. NEGLEY is himself satisfied with his letter of explanation, it seems to us that even his worst enemy need not seriously object, either as to its manner or matter.

If it was his duty to present the obnoxious measure because some of the parties interested were his constituents, or, as Mr. ELMORE says, because it was the only way to "bring before Congress" the claim of the railroads, then it was equally his duty not to withdraw it. If, having offered it, it was found to be so bad or public opinion so much condemned it that it was his duty to withdraw it, how can he pretend to justify himself in offering it at all? To go further: If the constituents of a Representative have a right to demand of him the service of presenting any measure they may request him to put in train of legislation, without regard to its merits, they have equally the right to demand that it be not withdrawn by him. It seems to us that whichever way he turns the General fatally flanks himself; that if there is such a thing as making a bad matter worse he has succeeded completely in demonstrating it, and that the help of Mr. ELMORE was wholly unnecessary.

Notwithstanding this backing-and-filling by the Attorney and his representative General NEGLEY gives us to understand that he does not evade the responsibility of presenting the obnoxious bill, for he says, that *he does "not propose to cancel" the act of offering it "by an apology."* This may be an entirely satisfactory pledge of what hereafter, if he have the opportunity, will be his action regarding this measure, but it will scarcely satisfy his constituents. Mr. ELMORE leaves no doubt on the mind that the bill is to be pushed.

But *is* a Representative bound to present any measure or bill whatever which a constituent, or even a railroad corporation, may request him to present? There is a distinction between a bill and a petition. The right of petition is sacred. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS once went so far as to offer a petition in the House of Representatives for the dissolution of the Union, because he held that the right of petition to this extreme was guaranteed. But would JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, under any circumstances, have presented a bill granting the prayer of the petitioners? Is it conceivable that he could have stood up on the floor of Congress pleading that he did not know what that or any bill he had offered was, and that he had offered it because it had been handed to him by one or more of his constituents?

A Representative is supposed to have some sense, and to be indowed with discretion. Most of Representatives are, but we see that there are exceptions, and we think we will not be accused of unnecessary harshness when we express the opinion that General NEGLEY belongs to that class.

THE AMERICAN AND THE GERMAN.

The editor of the Pittsburgh *Volksblatt* is giving his readers the benefit of his experience and observations as a member of the Convention at Cincinnati. An attentive looker-on as well as a participant in the proceedings there, he has some things to say concerning the constituents of the Convention which are not without a certain interest, quite apart from the prospects of the candidates whom they nominated. The assembly was remarkable in the union it presented of the two chief elements of the American population for the attainment of a common object. Nothing like it was ever before seen in the history of the country. In the convention which nominated LINCOLN the Germans were of course deeply concerned, and perhaps adequately represented; but they went in as reinforcements of a movement with which they had not been identified conspicuously from the beginning. The Liberal movement, chiefly originated by the German Senator of Missouri, was long ago understood to derive much of its importance from the sympathy which it was believed to enlist among the great Teutonic population, especially in the West; and to the gathering at Cincinnati, their representatives went with well defined views of its object and with the firm resolve to make their influence felt against the abuses and in favor of the reforms which had for many months been the subject of animated discussion. From the citations of leading German papers already given in our columns, it has been seen that the German sympathizers with the Liberal movement are upon the whole disappointed in the outcome of the Convention. It failed to achieve what they expected it to accomplish, and neither in its spirit nor in its mode of doing business was there any realization of the glowing imaginations with which they looked forward to its sessions. This is, we believe, the estimate of the Convention entertained even by most of the German reformers who have declared their intention of supporting the nominees.

To the class who intend to support the candidates of the Convention the *Volksblatt* belongs, and its comments to which we have referred are interesting as they account in a German way for German disappointment, and also render it likely that, taking the same calm common-sense view of the situation, many if not most of the "disenchanted" Germans will prove themselves equally practical.

One source of the result which disappointed his nationality at Cincinnati, the *Volksblatt* editor discovers in the different ways in which Germans and Anglo-Americans look at political questions. While rejecting as unjust and foolish the notion that the latter wholly lack the element of devotion to principle, he holds that, generally, "the German is especially the man of theory and principle, and that the American, on the other hand, is the man of practice, who seeks to apply certain propositions to life. "When a German has once embraced a belief or principle he clings to it with a tenacity which can be overcome only with the greatest difficulty. This trait in the national character, it seems, is sometimes exhibited most sharply and disadvantageously in the German peasant. In almost every German village, we are told, may be found one or more of the class who by litigation about trifles have reduced themselves to beggary. Against this disposition reasoning is useless; 'I will have my right if it costs the last hair on my head,' is the response to every remonstrance. The German does not readily enter into compromises or accommodations. He will have everything or nothing, the whole loaf and not a mere slice. The nearest advantage does not blind the genuine German, who prefers to go down with the principle intact rather than surrender a part of it. The American, on the other hand, thinks, 'what can be done shall be done; if I cannot get all, I am, in the meantime, content with a piece,' and is at once ready for a compromise. To contend through a lifetime for the realization of an abstract proposition, the martyrdom of conviction is not to the American's taste. There are exceptions, but they confirm the rule. He will see success. This difference was repeatedly made manifest at Cincinnati. The Germans said, 'What matters it to us whether we triumph next autumn. We would first of all found our movement on the rock of principle; victory comes to us later, yet soon enough!' The Americans, on the other hand, said, 'We want to win, and the movement must be so directed that victory may fall to us.'

"At Cincinnati CARL SCHURZ represented the German mode of thought, urging the importance of grounding the reform movement in principle, but such passages in his speeches received least applause, while his allusions to the displacement of the present ruler in the White House by a new distributor of gifts called forth unrestrained jubilation."

Another source of the comparative failure of the Germans in the Convention the *Volksblatt* editor finds in the fact that the Germans as politicians are not equal to the Anglo-Americans. "Apart from the difficulties of the English language, difficulties wholly overcome by few, a certain stiffness and awkwardness cleave to the German in public assemblies. A very small proportion of them were accustomed to public political life in the old home, and those lacking such experience, bear themselves clumsily; besides they are constantly afraid of making some surrender of principle. The American has grown up in familiarity with the forms of public life, is thoroughly acquainted with parliamentary rules and finesses, is used to public speaking, and has learned how best to lay hold of men by their inclinations and prejudices. He is besides no such a stickler for principles as the German, and an act of perfidy greater or less does not give him much concern, if he can only gain his point. An American politician turns round ten times while the German is turning once. In this respect the Germans have much still to learn. A more frequent interchange of opinions and more intimate intercourse between the two portions of the people would work out a reciprocal compensation of that of which one has too much and the other too little, and are really much to be desired."

In this sentiment we quite agree and the hope of contributing somewhat to so good an end is one motive which leads us to lay the foregoing candid statement before our readers.

PERSONAL.

What's in a name? Doom is running for Governor of Nebraska; Looney for Congress in Tennessee, and Hobby for Congress in Texas.

Considerable excitement is said to prevail in Irish circles in Cincinnati over the reported presence in that city of Corydon, who will be remembered as the informer against his countrymen during the Fenian uprising in Ireland a few years ago. The Irish in Cincinnati say that Corydon may escape from that city, but he cannot by any possibility evade the consequences of his perfidy to his countrymen; that the whole west will be aroused, and fifty thousand men will seek his life. The men on his trail have a flail that they will overtake him and that his death will not be murder, but retributive execution.

The most popular lady in foreign society at Washington is said to be Lady Thornton, the wife of the English Minister. She is tall, angular, homely, and her dress is dowdy and unbecoming, but she possesses rare social attractions and brilliant conversational abilities.

A New York gentleman named Blodgett, while in Rome recently, received from the King of Italy the diploma and decorations of Knight of the Equestrian Order of the Crown of Italy, in recognition of the part taken by that gentleman in promoting the demonstration which took place in New York to celebrate the accomplishment of the Unity of Italy.

Weston, the celebrated walker, recently made application in an Iowa court for a divorce from his wife. But the lady was on hand with her answer to his bill, and Weston withdrew his suit, adding another to the list of his many failures.

It is said that the Emperor of Russia proposes to take advantage of the visit of General Sherman and Lieutenant Grant, to show his appreciation of the kindness extended to Alexis in this country. They were to spend most of the present month in Russia, and it is proposed to make their entire sojourn a series of festivities and pageants on an unheard of scale of magnificence. Among other things on the programme, it is intimated that the Czar will hold a grand review of the army, as the presence of Gen. Sherman would afford him a good excuse, and, as he has no objection to showing Germany what he could do in an emergency.

The leader of the English agricultural laborers in their agitation for higher wages, is thus described by an attentive observer of the man and the movement:

There has appeared on the scene one J. Arch, who is farmer, mechanic, preacher, and one or two other things, and around him the multitude press. He is one who has struck with the rest. He appears in moleskins; he is as poor as any one he addresses; but he is a natural orator. His full round voice is like organ music; his clear eye is full of sensibility; his face bears the light of honor as well as thought. The crowd is so impatient that it is apt to interrupt the most important speaker with cries of "Arch!" And when at last he takes his stand on top of a table, there is first a roar, and afterward the thousand-headed thing is still as a slumbering infant. He holds them spell-bound. His speeches mainly consist of what he has himself gone through, and what he has himself gathered of the experiences of others around him, for he travels on foot day and night talking to the men, comforting their wives and children, showing them love and—an important thing!—aiding them to think, to comprehend the higher meaning of this movement. If the lords of England have one man to fear in that country it is not Sir Charles Dilke, Baronet, but J. Arch, agricultural laborer.

Some have riches thrust upon them. A fortunate young man, living at Elizabeth, New Jersey, has been notified that some mining property belonging to him in Utah, and long since abandoned as worthless, is awaiting his disposition, having lately discovered a value of two millions of dollars.

The serious illness of Buchanan Read, the poet and painter, has been mentioned. He arrived in New York last week so much enfeebled that he was carried to a hotel. His health has not been good for a year, and a month ago he left Rome accompanied by his wife, to return to America. During the voyage across the Atlantic he was prostrated by severe pneumonia, which steadily grew worse, and is now complicated with other alarming disorders. Though greatly reduced in body his mind is clear, and his ruling wish at present is to be able to reach his relatives in Cincinnati, which city he calls his home. His physicians have scarcely any hope of his recovery.

Edward Young, chief of the Bureau of Statistics, has been appointed by the President to represent the United States in the International Statistical Congress which is to assemble at St. Petersburg on the 20th of next August.

The papers are reporting that Brick Pomeroy has challenged Ben. Butler to meet him on the field of honor. It is exceedingly doubtful whether either of them would be able to find it, sought he his whole life long.

John Bright has declined to accept the vacant Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster. His refusal does not arise from any misgivings on the present score of ill health, or from want of harmony with the present ministry, either in their policy or the conduct of the public business, but from his disinclination to accept office unless he can bear his full share in its burdens and its duties. However much reason there may be for believing that Mr. Bright's health is restored, it is evident that he himself does not feel justified in doing anything which may risk the recurrence of his recent illness.

A CONVENTION of persons opposed to all secret oath bound societies has been called to meet at Oberlin, Ohio, on Tuesday, the 21st instant. Preparations will be made to accommodate all who may attend.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

An interesting point of law is about to come up for settlement in Georgia. The facts of the case allow of the question being put in this shape: If a young man becomes engaged to a lady and gives her a gold watch, and then his suit is rejected by the maiden's stern parents, and he commits suicide after leaving the said watch at a jeweler's to be marked, can the young lady recover the watch? The lawyers are expected to wind it up properly.

A number of clerks in St. Louis have organized a co-operative real estate association. The plan is to obtain one hundred members, who will each pay an initiation fee of five dollars and a weekly due of one. When $5,000 has been raised, they intend to buy a piece of land within the city limits, subdivide it, sell the subdivisions to the highest bidders among their number, and then repeat the operation until each of them has a lot. Then the same scheme is to be followed in relation to building, until the benefits of the Association culminate in giving every one of its members a home, free from incumbrance. This plan is equally feasible elsewhere, and if managed honestly and intelligently, is almost certain to succeed.

Here is the latest illustration of Yankee enterprise. A Boston-bred Californian observed that John Chinaman didn't whistle, so he opened a whistling school in San Francisco, where fifty pagans now "do" Yankee Doodle, with only a slight celestial accent.

Over a couple of years ago a gentleman in Massachusetts mailed a letter to his father, residing in a village less than a hundred miles distant. The letter reached its destination last week, not having been to the dead letter office meanwhile.

Here is a new and efficacious plan for slaughtering wild fowl. An Iowa railroad train the other day ran into an immense flock of swan, brant, geese, and other wild fowl, and killed a great number. The birds were just about to alight on the track.

A considerable number of the wholesale dealers of Boston have agreed to close their stores at two o'clock P. M., on Saturdays, during the months of May, June, July and August. It is a good plan, and would work well in this latitude also.

A mammoth diving bell is being constructed in San Francisco with which it is intended to prospect the reported golden sands on the northern coast of California. Several attempts have been made to mine this locality, which is now below low water mark, in the black sand of the sea-shore, but the shortness of the time allowed the miners between the ebb and flow of the tides, and the great distance over which the auriferous sand has to be conveyed, have hitherto deterred speculators from entering into any scheme for obtaining the precious metal from this source. It is estimated that under the new plan a hundred tons an hour can be raised.

The land owners and manufacturers of mid-England have been thrown into ecstacies by the recent discoveries of new coal-fields of sufficient magnitude to put the question of coal supply at rest for a long time to come.

A New York physician of some eminence has a bran-new, medico-penal theory, which with remarkable appropriateness, he calls nosengklematologia. He would imprison or execute all sick men, but would provide nurses, doctors and hospitals for the criminals. The basis for the theory is this; Crime is but a symptom of disease, and must accordingly be treated on pathological principles, while sickness is a universal and invariable crime producer. Nervous diseases especially tend to crime, and are inherited; therefore, let the epileptic be hung, and his son will not be a murderer, nor his grandson a drunkard.

Mississippi papers state that the crops in that quarter are as far advanced as usual at this season of the year, and in some localities further, and that the prospect, according to the opinions of the oldest farmers, is flattering for a good harvest this fall.

Charles Nordhoff says the sensation of a California earthquake is exactly similar to that experienced when a street car runs off the track and is dragged over the cobbles.

Here is a conundrum for free traders: The gross products of manufactures throughout the United States, last year, amounted to four thousand millions of dollars. What would they have amounted to under a free trade regimen during the same period?

The French people are still intent on placing the blame for their late defeat elsewhere than on their own shoulders. The latest indication of this uneasy feeling is the courtmartialing of Bazaine.

An "Anglo-American Association," composed of Englishmen and Americans residing in that city has recently been established in London, whose purpose is to promote amity and good will between the two countries. Tom Hughes is President of the association.

There are some things which, consume them to the core with fire, you cannot kill. As an illustration take the vitality of Chicago, whose duties on imports paid at the custom house during April amounted in round numbers to $250,000—the largest since the city has been a port.

Nervous people, and others who have taken alarm at the approach of Biela's comet to the earth's orbit, may be consoled by the opinion of the great Florentine Professor, Donati, that this comet is probably destroyed; and, if it be not, will cross the pathway of the earth at a distance of 110,000,000 geographical miles.

A good many people have wondered what real purpose the rattles of the snake of that name were designed to subserve. A scientist who has given attentive observation to the matter says the rattle is actually beneficial to it, its object being to imitate the sound of the cicada, or other insects which form the food of many birds, thus attracting them within its power, and accounting for the apparent "fascination" of its prey.

Cambridge, Indiana, boasts possession of an insane hen. It is supposed she lost her reason in trying to crow over the Cincinnati nominations.

With the possible view of avoiding a catastrophe, a pair of California rats have constructed their nest at the top of a tree.

Tennessee don't think much of the Fourth of July, but is great on hangings. At the execution of a man in Nashville the other day seven thousand people assembled to see him go off, and only the prompt action of the mayor prevented the fire companies from turning out in uniform.

Muzzle the dogs. There are said to be more cases of hydrophobia at present than were ever know before. There is no known cure for this dreadful malady, and prevention is, therefore, all the more essential.

There are twelve thousand professional musicians in New York city, and, estimating their families, twenty-five thousand people directly dependent for their bread upon the popular taste of the metropolis for music.

CHAMPAGNE WINE.

I HAVE "ON HAND" A STRICTLY PURE ARTICLE OF

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Of my own importation, and which I think superior to any in the market, which is offered

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CARBOLIC SOAP.

POWDERED WHITE HELLEBORO,

For Killing Slugs on Rose Bushes.

Received and for sale by

George A. Kelly & Co.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Corner Wood street and First avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

Chartered in 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

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False Theories Overthrown.

We live under a new medical dispensation, very different from that under which so many of our forefathers died. The sick are no longer bled till they faint; nor gorged with mercury, nor prostrated with violent carthartics, nor blistered on their shaven heads. Ever since the introduction of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters twenty years ago, renovation and restoration, not depletion and prostration, have been the watchwords of the judicious portion of the profession. The remarkable success of this famous vegetable preventive, invigorant and corrective has worked a complete revolution in the general treatment of disease. At first the dogmatic members of the faculty would not believe it. "What!" they exclaimed, cure liver complaint without mercury, chronic rheumatism without colchicum, fever and ague without quinine! Impossible!" But the most obstinate incredulity must yield in the end to practical demonstration. From that time to the present dyspepsia, biliousness, intermittent fevers, muscular diseases, nervous complaints and constipation have vanished under the operation of the great specific, in at least ninety per cent. of the cases in which it has been used as a remedy for those ailments, while as a preventive of all maladies generated by change of climate, sudden revulsions of temperature, epidemic poison in the atmosphere, and unwholesome water, its beneficial effects have been so obvious and uniform as to secure the most perfect confidence in its properties as an antidote, safeguard and cure.

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Silks, Silks, Silks.

Jas. Caldwell

INVITES SPECIAL ATTENTION TO HIS NEW STOCK OF

SPRING GOODS,

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BLACK FRENCH SILKS, all qualities.
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GAUZE, GOSSAMER AND MERINO

Vests, Bodies and Drawers,

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FINANCE AND TRADE

THURSDAY EVENING, May 9, 1872.

The latest advices in regard to our negotiations with England give little hope of an early settlement, and accordingly we have a higher gold and lower stock market. The theory is, that with the Alabama claims unsettled, and the continued subject of angry discussion between the two countries, American securities will not be wanted in Europe, and that the unusually large trade balance created by the excessive importations of the past season and the moderate exports will have to be liquidated by shipment of specie, as there will be little else to ship for the next few months.

If this question is only kept open it is all that is needed to check the European demand for American investments.

—The local money market continues active, with rates at about the old figures. We hear of some mercantile houses, not usually borrowers to any great extent, bidding 9 per cent. for money in considerable amounts, to which rate a broker's commission must be added of ¼ per cent., showing that the banks are not prepared to supply extraordinary demands, even from their best customers.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1869	113	113	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	115¾	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	115¾	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	115¾	115¾	115¾
10-40s	110¾	110¾	110¾
New 5s	111¾	111¾	111¾
Gold	114¾	114¾	114
Currency 6s	120½	120½	120½

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	114¼
United States 6s of 1881	116¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	112¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	113¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	113¾
United States 10-40s	110¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	115¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	115¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	115¾
Union Pacific Railroad	
Central Pacific Railroad	
Currency Pacifics	110

—The Committee on Securities of the Stock Exchange have refused to admit Atlantic and Great Western to the regular call list, they thinking that the amount of securities in excess for the road and its equipment is large. Their recently presented report shows a total issue of bonds to the amount of $80,000,000, and stock to the sum of $50,000,000, while the road is only 507 miles long, and its monthly receipts are only about $400,000.

—The ordinary share capital of the Erie Railroad is now in round numbers $78,000,000; the preferred capital, $8,366,910; total funded debt for the year, 458,300. The whole capital of the concern is under $120,000,000, while the actual gross revenue is now at the rate of $22,000,000.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

May 9, 1872.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:30
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Gold	114	114	114¼	114¼	114	114¼
Coupon		98		98		
Western Union Tel		81		81		
Quicksilver		41		41¼		
Pacific Mail	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
Adams Express		68		68		
Wells, Fargo & Co		32		32		
American Express		74¾		74¾		
United States Ex		77		77		
New York Central	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96¾
N. Y. Central scrip	96½	96½		96½		96¾
Erie	68½	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾
Michigan Central	96	96		96		
Michigan Southern	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
Illinois Central		126		126		
Cleveland & Pitts		92¾	91¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Chicago & North'w	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
Do. preferred	95	95	95	95	95	95
Rock Island	110¾	111¾	111	111¾	111	111¾
Ft. Wayne	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½
Do. preferred						
Ohio & Mississ	79	79¼	79	79¼	79	79¼
Do. preferred		87		87		
Toledo & Wabash	54	54¼	54	54¼	54	54¼
Fort Wayne	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
Ohio and Miss'pi	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
Chicago and Alton	117	117	116	116	116	116
Do. preferred						
Terre Haute	30	30½	30½	30½	30½	30½
Hannibal & St. Jo		30		30		
Harlem		124		124		
New Jersey Central		109		109½		
Union Pacific	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn'a Central	57¾ Lehigh Valley R. R. 59¾
Phila. and Erie	20¾ North Penn'a R. R. 50¾
Lehigh Navigation	34¾ Camden and Amboy 126¾
Catawissa	17¾ Schuylkill Navigat'n 15
Oil Creek & Alley R.	49¾ Reading 59¾

IRON AND NAILS.

NEW YORK.

May 8.—The iron market generally is firmer for all descriptions, with an increase of business, and somewhat improved prices. Scotch pig still continues in light stock, and quotations are rather nominal; we note sales of small lots Gartsherrie at 22½@23; 500 tons Eglinton, from ship and yard, $20@20 50; 100 do Glengarnock, and 300 do No. 1, to arrive, on private terms. American is scarce, and deliveries of some forgings are made with difficulty; we quote No. 1 foundry, $40@42; No. 2 gray forge $36@38; No. 2 do., $34@36; No. 1 gray forge, at furnace, and 500 do No. 2 do. do., $32@34; forge, on terms kept private. Scrap is in better demand, and the market is somewhat firmer; 250 tons, from yard, sold at $34 50 currency; and 500 do, here and to arrive, on private terms. Rails are quiet and firmer; we note sales of 2,000@3,000 tons Double-headed at $74 a75, and 500 do Welsh $75—both gold. Refined bar iron from store continues in good request, and no further advance is threatened by the Philadelphia mills.

Import of iron into New York, from Jan. 1 to April 30, 1872:

	Bar. Tons.	Pig. Tons.	Sheet, &c. Tons.
From foreign ports	5,488	18,239	112,996
Coastwise			566
Total	5,488	18,239	113,562
Same time, 1871	5,584	19,927	99,374

—Shipping List.

WOOL MARKETS.

May 8.—The market for domestic fleece remains nominally firm, in view of the light supply, but the volume of trade is very light, manufacturers complaining of the unsatisfactory state of the goods markets, while stocks are not urged, there is a low the views of holders. California is scarce and mostly controlled by agents. The receipts of Kentucky and Georgia are light, and the new lots are coming on up at fair prices. New clip Western will not begin to come for sale until the middle of next month. We notice sales of 18 bags combing pulled at 36@40c; 4,000 lbs do at 42c; 3,000 lbs super pulled, 50c; and 4,000 lbs fine delaine for unwashed, and 15c for washed. Foreign continues pretty firm, and with some advance in gold, prices are well supported. The markets abroad are very firm, with tendency to higher prices, and holders here are not disposed to give way in these descriptions usually sold for currency, say coarse carpet wools. Fine clothing descriptions, which are usually for gold, are barely steady. The sales are 1,100,000 lbs, as follows: 400,000 lbs Buenos Ayres, 40c; 10,000 lb Cape, 46a 47c; 6,000 lb Australian, 47½c; 50,000 lbs East India, 60a 62½c; 30 bales Donskoi Arfem sheep skins, private; and 25,000 lb Donskoi wool, on private terms.

Import of wool into New York, from January 1 to April 30, 1872:

	Bales.
From Foreign Ports	37,927
Coastwise	5,766
Total	43,693
Same time, 1871	27,675

—Shipping List.

HOP MARKET.

NEW YORK.

The market is very strong for all kinds, holders generally looking for higher prices. The sales are reported at 600 bales, at for 1871's, 1870's 20a30c, and 1869's 15a16c. The receipts continue light.

Export from New York from January 1 to April 30:

	1872.	1871.
Hops	bales 1,932	8,741

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, May 8 1872.

Cattle.

The run of cattle this week to time of writing has been light of stock intended for sale here, and rather heavy of through cattle for eastern markets. Advices from New York report that market a little better, and there is a fair attendance of buyers from that point. Philadelphia is also well represented, but the buyers from there are wanting to purchase low, reporting no improvement in their market, and an inability to pay prices asked. The quality of the offerings this week is generally good, consisting mainly of heavy fat cattle. Sellers all complain that prime stock is not bringing as good prices, taking quality and kind into consideration, as mere common stock. Buyers do not want to give over seven cents for any kind of cattle, and we noticed to-day that most of them declined even to go that high, preferring to purchase something at a lower figure. The feeling is tenderfeely firm, but could not well be otherwise, as the amount of cattle offering is light, and sellers know that there is not enough offering to break the market. Trade though cannot be called brisk, as it requires a little talking on both sides in order to make a bargain. From appearances it looks as if the market will remain firm during the balance of the week.

Stockers.

The number of stockers offering continues light, and in quality are not so good as ought to be; this may be accounted for as follows: Dealers at Chicago find a good market for the best grades, as farmers from Indiana, Ohio and Illinois are purchasing liberally and paying better prices than our dealers can afford for good stock, and consequently they have to content themselves with something cheaper, which is the most common kind. Last Monday there was a fair demand for stock cattle at Allegheny, some ten or twelve being present, to-day there was about 200 head, but there was only two car loads on the market, which found a ready sale. As we predicted some time ago, the stock cattle trade would be very light and such has turned out to be the case. There has not been one stocker sold to farmers of this surrounding country this year where there were ten last year, and from present indications there will be very few cattle grazed and fed in the country hereabouts.

Bulls.

The number of bulls offering at present is light and the demand correspondingly so. As the weather gets warm buyers do not want to handle them as they do not find ready sale for them; especially if a little heavy. Prices range from $3 50 to $4 50 ₩ 100 lbs.

Prices.

Following are the prices ruling in the different grades and kinds of cattle: Extra, 1,300 to 1,500 lbs. steers, $7 00 ₩ hundred; prime, 1,200 lbs steers, $6 50 @ $6 75 do do; good, 1,100 lbs steers, $6 25 to $6 50 do do; common, 1,000 lbs steers, $5 75 to $6 12 do do; stockers, 500 to 1,000 lbs steers, $4 50 to $5 50.

Hogs.

At the time of closing our last report, the hog market was dull and with a full supply offering, but not meeting a brisk market. The same state of affairs continued on Friday and Saturday and but few hogs sold as some of the buyers were receiving consignments of through stock. This week the market opened up dull, and by Tuesday the hog pens were all full and some of the sheep pens had to be used in order to yard the stock. The market ruled dull and depressed on Tuesday and with an over supply prices dropped quickly. On Yorkers the decline was from 25c to 37c, and even at the decline buyers did not manifest much anxiety to purcease. On Philadelphia the drop was from 5c to 15c per hundred. The market closed dull on Tuesday evening with a great many hogs in the pens unsold. To-day the arrivals have not been so heavy, and York buyers purchasing liberally have reduced the amount of offerings considerably. The market ruled weak on Yorks and dull on prime stock; which is a shade lower than yesterday. Following are the prices at which the different grades changed hands: Extra Philadelphia $4 75 prime Philadelphia $4 60 to $4 70; Yorkers $4 12 to $4 25; stillers $4.

Sheep.

The receipts of sheep this week have been a little light, and in quality fair. The number of buyers in attendance fair, and the feeling is some better than last week, prices being at least ¼c higher. The market cannot be called brisk, though it is moderately active, as buyers are paying the advance very reluctantly. At this time it looks as if the run would be light the balance of the week, in which case the present advance can be sustained. The arrivals consist part of wool and part clipped, the latter seems to be most inquired for. Following are the rates current: Wool sheep (fine), weighing 100 lbs, $9 00 to $9 50; 90 to 100 lbs, $8 50 to $9 00; clipped sheep, from $5 00 to $6 50, according to quality, condition, weight &c.

Cattle.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
16	18,500	@ 5 37			$4 50
2	2,350	4 00	23	20,510	5 12
1	1,200	6 00	1	1,070	5 35
2	2,400	6 00	1	1,220	6 44
4	4,080	6 75	20	18,980	5 37
1	1,090	6 25	20	19,120	5 37
2	2,040	6 10	20	21,060	5 75
17	20,180	6 50	17	20,810	6 50
19	19,960	6 75	32	40,170	6 62
24	42,770	6 50	33	45,320	6 65
54	61,080	6 50			

HEDGES, HUFF & CO SOLD

14	16,800	6 20	46	61,510	6 70
13	20,300	6 87	17	20,450	6 75
14	16,540	6 25	18	18,280	6 25
48	62,410	6 60	18	37,250	6 50
34	28,280	6 23	47	64,770	6 75
1	1,040	6 00	8	9,630	6 00
2	2,250	6 50	3	3,150	6 00
2	2,340	6 62	2	2,370	6 62
3	3,020	6 00	2	2,370	6 00
3	3,330	6 00			

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

32	40,940	6 55	23	16,320	4 35
36	30 610	5 15	1	1,820	7 12
15	18,450	6 00	35	31,000	5 25
17	18,400	6 12	4	4,350	5 50
45	56,090	6 75	32	37,560	5 50
34	39,660	6 30	45	49,020	6 00
1	21,750	7 80			

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

1	1,240	6 75	3	4,150	4 80
1	1,850	7 00	2	2,070	6 40
1	1,210	6 50	1	1,030	4 50
4	4,550	5 80	3	3,320	6 40
3	3,140	6 00	1	1,040	6 50
1	1,220	6 70	2	2,300	6 50
16	1,9920	6 75	1	1,060	6 12
2	2,280	7 50	4	4,270	4 50
1	1,140	4 50	2	2,800	7 50
1	1,040	6 50	37	41,040	6 50
1	1,460	4 00	1	1,160	6 00
14	17,220	6 00	14	21,050	6 50
17	18,800	6 12	17	20,950	6 50
6	6,780	6 75			

SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD

12	69,450	6 50	2	1,980	5 50
17	22,300	6 50	10	15,160	6 30
1	1,020	4 75	4	6,000	6 62
14	14,340	6 37	17	22,640	6 40
17	22,280	6 50	15	20,950	6 50
1	1,220	6 50	2	2,910	6 50
17	22,140	6 60	49	21,650	6 05
23	27,950	6 40	10	10,980	4 50

Hogs.

HEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
98	14,980	4 75	94	14,140	4 80
20	4,90	4 65	34	4,800	4 80
20	4,130	4 60	20	4,130	4 60
39	6,610	4 50	59	11,840	4 50
40	8,000	4 50	40	7,940	4 60
143	29,000	4 50	58	11,950	4 60
335 stillers.	99,100	4 15	80	24,400	4 85
123	24,500	4 50	72	14,250	4 60
73	19,120	4 80	71	17,880	4 25
65	15,300	4 50	94	22,180	4 25
148	25,350	4 40	15	3,550	4 80
41	8,060	4 50	16	3,480	4 37
254	48,080	4 65	118	26,130	4 50
102	19,140	4 60	97	20,700	4 65
125	24,870	4 20	204	46,830	4 25
62	11,150	4 60	112	25,040	4 50

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

151	40,600	4 70	98	23,010	4 65
62	11,160	4 60	153	35,600	4 70
25	5,800	4 50	6	1,230	4 55
98	22,100	4 80	111	23,310	4 25
77	16,220	4 30	187	32,530	4 60
7	1,690	4 25	172	36,810	4 70
166	30,200	4 35	25	6,310	4 75
100	23,020	4 50	39	8,740	4 75
76	16,660	4 25	198	21,360	4 75
75	14,320	4 35	121	28,870	4 35
10	1,980	4 50	14	2,970	4 80
12	2,960	4 85	31	7,360	4 60

HOLMES, LAFFETT, GLASS & CO. SOLD

127	25,410	4 50	95	23,710	4 61
	18,310	4 65	63	14,840	4 60
129	27,590	4 50	61	12,700	4 65
	890	5 75	7	840	5 00
51	8,700	4 55	52	8,950	4 60
34	6,810	4 50	100	20,650	4 35
79	14,360	4 25	117	25,100	4 25
29	6,380	4 12	40	8,430	4 25
76	6,510	4 25	78	17,970	4 25
39	8,050	4 80	15	3,280	4 50
100	20,200	4 30	118	23,950	4 75
46	8,240	4 14	19	4,180	4 25
195	39,950	4 30			

Hogs.

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

	5 840	@4 50	31	5,840	@1 50
	1,270	4 50	4	730	4 50
	5	4 00	46	1,1760	4 75
	7,600	4 50	68	8,950	4 75
	1,6040	4 80	28	10,670	4 50
	3,220	4 50	40	8,000	4 50
	8,320	4 65	29	18,290	4 50
	2,080	4 25	34	14,150	4 70
	56,520	4 37	91	22,500	4 70
	3,960	4 80	47	10,260	4 50
	5,000	4 75	12	2,450	4 50
	22,470	4 70	100	26,050	4 30
	6,610	4 50	39	9,230	4 75
	24,370	4 25	51	5,790	4 70

WORTZER & RAMSEY AND BOUGHT

23	5,060	4 60	11	3,040	4 80
20	4,850	4 65	42	11,010	4 75
209	45,040	4 75	41	11,200	4 75
7	840	5 00	27	6,910	4 80
85	22,270	4 75	83	22,870	4 75
21	5,420	4 75	118	26,100	4 50
105	22,470	4 75	102	22,520	4 50

H. G. IMHOFF & CO. BOUGHT

37	7,350	4 80	29	8,150	4 80
64	16,320	4 85	34	14,140	4 85
16	4,510	4 90	35	10,210	4 80
12	2,950	4 90	29	8,700	4 75
38	25,710	4 61	161	40,690	4 70
31	7,200	4 90	31	14,840	4 80
76	18,310	4 85	35	8,970	4 85
84	14,960	4 80	19	28,150	4 80
111	22,810	4 80	45	10,840	4 85
25	6,330	4 65	103	21,550	4 60
38	7,960	4 80	31	6,750	4 80
38	7,960	4 80	30	8,050	4 80
3	5,160	4 75	36	14,660	4 70

Sheep.

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
180	14,500	5 25	132	11,820	5 00
180	15,300	5 40	97	10,310	5 25
104	10,810	5 40	30	2,930	5 50
107	8,980	5 50	99	8,950	6 00
102	9,260	6 30	107	9,400	6 00
100	9,180	5 35	104	9,340	5 50
111	10,080	5 50	54	5,150	5 62
105	14,300	5 50	100	9,160	5 50
		5 25	300	14,950	5 25

SADLER, HAVENS & CO SOLD

158	12,230	6 75	74	6,740	7 75
115	15,430	6 75	107	13,350	8 20
115	8,900	6 25	97	12,150	7 50
107	8,940	6 50	106	10,840	6 25

SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD

144	14,040	8 75	10	per head	5 00
171	18,440	6 50	96	14,330	6 12
217	19,850	6 60	48	37,340	6 12
70	7,910	6 25	103	9,160	6 00
159	15,220	8 25	156	13,550	6 00

HOLMES, LAFFETT, GLASS & CO. SOLD

181	17,290	8 00	213	19,750	6 50
130	8,960	8 25	89	8,950	6 50
107	10,740	6 50	32	3,000	6 25
329	30,070	6 50	305	17,740	6 25

HEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD

193	17,560	8 10	232	20,800	6 25
537	49,090	5 55	110	10 100	6 50

LUMBER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY, May 9, 1872.

UNPLANED LUMBER.

Clear, ₩ M	$65 00
First common	50 00
Second common (scarce)	28 00
Third common (scarce)	20 00
Sheeting	25 00
Hemlock joists and scantling	20 00

PLANED LUMBER.

First common, ₩ M	$60 00
Clear	70 00
Flooring boards	35 00
Partition boards	33 00
Sheeting one both sides	34 00
Shelving on one side	30 00
Rough and dried weatherboarding	35 00
Moulded weatherboarding	37 00
Rabbeted weatherboarding	35 00
Half-inch paneled planed	25 00
Half-inch patent unplaned	20 00
Twelve-inch base, dressed, stripped	35 00
Oak and yellow pine flooring boards	45 00

SHINGLES AND LATH.

No. 1, 18-inch, sawed	$ 6 75
No. 2, 18-inch, sawed	5 00
No. 1, 16-inch, shaved	6 00
No. 1, 16-inch, sawed	4 50
Lath	2 00

WHITE LEAD, PUTTY, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY, May 9, 1872.

Pure in lots of 2,000 lbs in oil | 12 c
Pure in lots of 500 lbs in oil | 13 c
Fancy brands from | 8 @11 c
White lead dry (strictly pure) in kegs | 11½c
Orange mineral | 14 @14½c
Pure red lead | 10½@11 c
Painters' red lead | 9¾@10 c
Litharge | 10 @10½c
Selected zinc, ground in oil | 11 c
Vellie Mineral Co.'s French zinc | 15 c
Zinc paint, ground in oil | 8 @11 c
Putty | 4½@ 5½c

HOP MARKET.

NEW YORK.

The market is very strong for all kinds, holders generally looking for higher prices. The sales are reported at 600 bales, at for 1871's, 1870's 20a30c, and 1869's 15a16c. The receipts continue light.

Export from New York from January 1 to April 30:

	1872.	1871.
Hops	bales 1,932	8,741

MERCHANT BAR IRON AND HEAVY HARDWARE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY, May 9, 1872.

The following are the card rates of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips:

Iron, standard list. Assorted orders, 4 to 10c, card rates, ₩ lb; over 10 net.

Nails, $5 50 card rate, 12½c ₩ keg, 2 ₩ cent. off net.

Iron wedges | 6½c ₩ lb net
Norway Nail rods | 8c ₩ lb
Iron fence pickets, ½ round, bent to shape, 35c ₩ foot of fence, net.

Discount of standard list.

Carriage and tire bolts | .50 and 10 ₩ cent. off net
Plow bolts | .10
Stove bolts at the list price
Machine and square head bolts, new list 10
Coach and cap screws, new list | .10
Bolt ends, new list | .10
Square and hexagon nuts and washers | .3c ₩ lb off
1 cent ₩ lb extra for less than 1 keg of assorted sizes.

Harrow teeth, in lots of 1 ton or more, | Net Prices.
½ cast steel, ½ in. diam., 5½c; ⅝ in. diam., 5½c ₩ lb. Patent beaded teeth, packed in casks ½c ₩ lb advance.

Skein bolts, in lots of 1 keg or more ⅜ in. diam., 8½c; ⅞-16 in. diam., 9c; ½ in. diam., 9½c. 10 per cent ₩ lb extra, when less than 1 keg of each size is ordered.

Screw Hook and Eye Hinges, ¼ to 1 in. diam. 10½c; ⅝ in. diam. 11½c; ¾ in. diam. 12½c ₩ lb net.

Screw and Strap Hinges, in lots of 50 pairs or more, 14 to 36 in. long, 8c ₩ lb; 8, 40 and 42 in. long, 9½c ₩ lb net.

Strap and T hinges | 5 ₩ cent off.
Screw hitching rings | $7 00 ₩ 100 net.
Duck nest tuyere irons | $15 50 ₩ doz. net.
Cast iron washers | 4½c ₩ lb
Bridge and roof bolts—

1 to 2 in. diam. over 8 feet long	₩ lb 5 9-10c
1 to 2 in. diam. from 3 to 8 feet long	6 9-10c
1 to 2 in. diam. from 1½ to 4 feet long	6 7-10c
⅞, ¾ and ⅝ in. diam. over 4 feet long	7c
⅞, ¾ and ⅝ in. diam. from 1½ to 4 feet long	7½c

WAGON HARDWARE.

Wagon box strap bolts, 10 inch long by 7-16 at screw end | .55c cts ₩ set of 5 bolts.
Wagon box strap bolts, 12 in. long by ½ at screw end | .60c cts ₩ set of 5 bolts.
Wagon box strap bolts, 14 in. long by ⅝ at screw end | $1 10 ₩ set of 5 bolts
Wagon box strap bolts, 16 in. long by ¾ at screw end | $1 20 ₩ set of 5 bolts.
5c ₩ set for each additional inch over 14 inch by ⅝.

All lengths made.

Wagon box rods, narrow track, each | 18c
Wagon box rods, wide track, each | 20c
Single tree irons, ₩ set of 4 pieces | 38c
Wrought iron bolster plates, 2¼ inch wide, ₩ set | 60c
Wrought iron bolster plates, 3 inch wide, ₩ set | 80c
Wrought iron bolster plates, 3¼ inch wide, ₩ set | 90c
Wrought iron bolster plates, 3½ inch wide, ₩ set | 1c
Wagon Brake Ratchets, finished with guard, each | 45c
Wrought Wagon Hammer Straps, heavy pattern, each | 16c
Wrought hammer straps, light do | 13½c
Wrought hub irons, each | 4-10c
Wrought chain hooks | 5-10c
Single tree or rose clips, each | 8c
Double or centre clips, light pattern | 16c
Double or centre clips, heavy patterns | 16c
Strap bolts, rods, single tree irons, bolster plates, brake ratchets, hammer straps, hub irons, stay chain hooks and clips | 50 per cent.
Wagon box staples, 1¾ to 2¾ inch to clinch, ₩ 1,000 | $15 00 net.
Wagon box staples, to rivet on, ₩ 1,000 | 12 50 net.
Neck yoke eyes, each | 4c
Neck yoke eyes, with ¾ inch rings | 8½c net.
King bolts, ⅞, 1, 1¼ and 1½ inch diameter, ₩ lb | 6c
Wagon rivets, extra large, oval and steeple head, ¾ inch diameter, ₩ lb | 19½c
Wagon rivets, 8-16 inches diam., all lengths | 12½c
Wagon rivets and nails, in 5 lbs, paper boxes, ₩ lb extra | 1c
Wagon and hinge nails, ₩ lb net | 16½c
Coupling plates | ₩ lb 9c net
Double tongue plates | ₩ lb 10½c
Tongue plates | 9c
Neck plates, small size | ₩ lb 10½c
Tongue cap iron, 1¼, 2, and 2¾ inch wide same price ₩ lb as bend iron
Wagon chain, stay, lock and tongue, 5-16 in. 12½c ₩ lb net.
Wagon chains, stay, lock and tongue, ⅜ in. 13½c ₩ lb net.

PITTSBURGH COPPER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY, May 9, 1872.

Braziers' Copper, over 12 lb sheets, (for 1 lb to square foot) | 48c
Braziers' Copper, for 16 oz and over 12 oz | 51c
All sheet Copper, 12 oz per square foot, and under | 54c
Circles Copper, less than 84 inches diam | 51c
Circles Copper, 84 inches diam and over | 55c
Segment and Pattern Sheets | 51c
Yellow Copper, (14 by 48 inches) over 12 oz | 49c
Locomotive Fire Box Sheets | 46c
Soldering Coppers, (less discount for quantities) | 52c
Copper Bottoms | 52c
Copper Bottoms, O'Neill's patent | 57c
Copper Bottoms, Hazleton patent | 53c
Brass Kettles, (less 5 cents per lb. for over 500 lbs.) | 55c
O'NEILL'S PATENT PLANISHED SHEATHING.

Sheathing size, 14x18 by the case 51c, less than case | 52c
Boiler size, 6 inch 14x49, 7 inch 14x49, 8 inch 14x56 | 54c
(And all sizes not over 20 inches wide, less than case Sheets over 20 inches wide | 56c
All sheets lighter than 12 oz, under 20 inch wide | 56c
All sheets lighter than 12 oz, over 20 inch wide | 59c

CANNED FRUITS, &c.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY, May 9, 1872.

Below will be found the wholesale prices for canned fruits, oysters, lobsters, &c.

	₩ doz.		₩ doz.
Peaches, 2 lbs	@2 50	Plums, 2 lbs	@3

THE VERY LATEST.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 6, 1872.

CIVIL RIGHTS MEETING—LETTER FROM VICE PRESIDENT COLFAX.

A large meeting was held this evening at the Congregational Church, which was presided over by Frederick Douglass, on the subject of civil rights. Among other letters the following was received from Vice President Colfax:

VICE PRESIDENT'S CHAMBER, WASHINGTON, May 7.

DEAR SIR: Having voted recently in the Senate upon the question of civil rights to which you refer, I need not make any extended statement as to my views upon it, for actions always speak more loudly than mere words. But if that vote needed justification, as it does not, the traveling experience of your delegates to the National Colored Convention at New Orleans, as detailed by Frederick Douglass, Sr., in the *National New Era*, would be its fullest vindication. If orderly, sober citizens of the United States, entitled by its constitution to equality under the law, cannot obtain food and lodging at public hotels like "the rest of mankind," or even average accommodations on railroad trains after paying first class fares, we should either acknowledge the constitution is a nullity or should insist on that obedience to it by all and protection under it to all which are alike the right and duty of the humblest as well as the most influential throughout the land.

Respectfully yours, SCHUYLER COLFAX.
F. Douglass and others, Committee.

OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

It is known that our Minister to Madrid will soon be withdrawn, but no successor appointed until, as was recently said by a high executive officer, "Spain shall be forced disposed than she is now to act with justice and according to treaty obligations." Although war is not regarded as probable, there is an increasing desire that our navy shall be placed in an efficient condition, and therefore the authorities here may before long issue orders to several navy yards to place all our available vessels in a sea-going condition. The case of Dr. Houard may cause further irritation and give occasion for a more determined policy toward Spain.

NO TARIFF BILL THIS SESSION.

A number of members of Congress express the opinion that no tariff bill will be passed during the present session, but that the Internal Revenue laws will be changed so as to retain taxes only on spirituous, fermented and malt liquors, banks and tobacco. They also say that the prospects is that Congress will adjourn on the 20th inst.

THE CIVIL APPROPIATION BILL.

The civil expense appropriation bill reported to the House to-day makes total appropriations of $17,348,900. Principal items of objects provided for in the bill are as follows: Revenue marine service, $1,078,000; light house establishment, about $2,300,000; coast survey, $772,000; refunding to states expenses incurred in raising volunteers, $801,200; surveying public lands, $628,000; expenses for collecting revenue from sale of public lands, $475,000; navy yards, $1,050,000; armories and arsenals, $1,107,000; for continuing work of new State Department building $800,000; for continuing work of the New Orleans Custom House, $300,000; for new government building in Cincinnati, $300,000; for same at Hartford, Conn., $100,000; for same at Albany N. Y., $100,000; for same at Indianapolis, $100,000; for completion of Government building at Columbia, S. C., $100,000; for continuance of work on Custom House at Charleston S. C., $160,000; for life saving stations on coast, $162,000; marine hospital service, $100,000; expenses of loans and treasury notes, $225,000. Freedmen's Bureau, $75,000; public buildings and grounds in and around Washington, $246,000. Capitol extension, $100,000; Government insane asylum, $178,000; Metropolitan police, $208,000; for pedestal for equestrian statue of General Winfield Scott $42,000; for defraying the expenses of the Courts of United States, including District of Columbia, for jurors and witnesses and expenses of prisoners in which the United States are concerned, of prosecutions for offenses committed against the United States, for safe-keeping prisoners and for expenses which may be incurred in the enforcement of the act of February 28, '71, $3,000,000; for Signal Service weather reports $225,000, provided no part of this appropriation be paid to any telegraph company which shall refuse to transmit government messages under the provisions of the act of 1866, and at rates of compensation hereafter to be established by the Postmaster General.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

A Bogus American Doctor Convicted

LONDON, May 9.—A man named Andrews, a druggist, has been on trial before Baron Martin, in the Court of Exchequer, upon a charge of acting in the capacity of a doctor of medicine on an alleged spurious degree obtained from a Philadelphia college. The defendant was to-day convicted upon the following, in passing sentence the Judge expressed his pleasure at what he learned to be the fact that Americans were already engaged upon measures for the suppression of the institution.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, May 9.—The accouchment of Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales is expected in the latter part of June or early in July.

A grand banquet was given last evening at St. James Hall in honor of the anniversary of the foundation of the Royal Literary Club. Some 500 persons were present, all or nearly all of them distinguished in the world of letters. The King of the Belgians presided, and many interesting addresses were made. Hon. John V. L. Pruyn, of Albany, New York, spoke in acknowledgement to the toast, "The literature of other countries," and in his remarks expressed the same hopeful spirit touching settlement of the international copyright question.

LONDON, May 9.—The Great Western Telegraph Company, which intends laying a cable from New York to England by way of Bermuda, have paid the manufacturers of their cable the first installment of £100,000.

PARIS, May 9.—Thiers' speech on capitulations in their report to-day exonerated the officer who commanded at Montlely at the time it surrendered from all blame, although they censure the officer who left so much material in the fortifications. The commission report that the garrison of Amiens at the time it capitulated was not of sufficient numbers to withstand the attack of the enemy and therefore acquit Gen. Lafere, who commanded, of the charge made against him.

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage, May 9th, 1872.

	Cents.
Examiner and Chronicle, New York	3
John E. O'Shea, Kittanning, Pa.	3
Jas. Wilson, Logan Station, Pa.	3
T. Slater, Washington, Pa.	3

JOHN H. STEWART, Postmaster.

RIVER REPORT.

War Department, Signal Service, U. S. A., Division of Telegrams and Reports for the Benefit of Commerce.

May 9, 1872, 3:00 P. M.

Stations.	Depth.	*Rise. Feet.	Inch.	*Fall. Feet.	Inch.
Cairo, Ills.	19.7	0	0	0	11
Cincinnati, Ohio.	11.7	0	1	0	0
Davenport, Iowa.	5.0	0	1	0	0
Louisville, Ky.	5.7	0	1	0	0
Memphis, Tenn.	15.1	0	0	1	6
Nashville, Tenn.	6.1	0	0	0	3
New Orleans, La.	9.11	0	0	0	1
Pittsburgh, Pa.	4.7	0	0	0	5
Shreveport, La.	6.1	0	0	0	8
St. Louis, Mo.	14.8	0	0	0	10
St. Paul.	4.3	0	0	0	6
Vicksburg, Miss.	35-11	0	0	1	0

NOTE: Nashville—Depth above or below standard. New Orleans—Below high water mark.
*Rise and fall in last twenty-four hours.
Dash — indicates river closed.

FOUR O'CLOCK HEARING.

Notes at the Mayor's Matinee.

There was quite a lively hearing at the look-up levee yesterday afternoon, no less than fifteen cases having been brought to the attention of His Honor Mayor Blackmore. The first candidate examined was Ann Fitzgerald. Ann had only got out of jail in the morning, and proceeding out Fifth avenue she made several stops and each time took on board a cargo of whisky. Everything became very disorderly and fell into the hands of the police. At the hearing a witness appeared against her and testified to her bad behavior, and the Mayor fined her twenty-five dollars and costs, and in default sent her to the Workhouse for thirty days. Before leaving the bar of justice she made a vigorous attack on the prosecutor, and gave him several lively taps on the back of the head before the police secured her and placed her in a cell. The Mayor was about to double her term of imprisonment for the offense, but kindly desisted at the request of the unfortunate woman's husband. She will take a trip in the Black Maria this morning.

Timothy Desmond had been drunk on Smithfield street, and on being arrested stoutly resisted the officer. He succeeded in getting a blow on the nose, but not satisfied with that he waded for more. Mr. Sims, of the Police Committee, saw the fellow's conduct and testified to his character at the hearing. The Mayor prefaced the sentence with the remark, "I'll let you off easy this time," and then fined the defendant fifty dollars and costs. The money was not paid, and Timothy goes to Allegheny for a month.

John Mullin resides in the country, but visited the city yesterday and called at several taverns during the day, with the usual result. He became intoxicated and was arrested. The Mayor had fined him a dollar at the morning hearing and he turned up again in the afternoon. The time cost him another dollar and costs, with instruction that if he was arrested again he would go to the Workhouse for a month. He settled.

George Mortimer had been creating a disturbance about the Grain Elevator and was entertained to fight somebody if it was a policeman. He was accommodated but came off second best earning a thirty day ticket to the Workhouse.

The other cases disposed of were all "drunks" of the most common description and were fined in the usual amount, or in default of payment sent to jail for forty-eight hours.

Explosion.

At a few minutes before four o'clock this morning a heavy explosion was heard and felt by persons standing at the corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, but from what direction the shock and sound proceeded could not be determined.

THE next quarterly meeting of the Monongahela Valley District Convention of Good Templars will be held in Monongahela City, on the 21st and 22d of May instant. This will be the largest meeting ever held in the State outside of the Grand Lodge, and in view of the many important matters to be brought before it, should call forth a full delegation from every lodge. The Templars of Monongahela are making very preparation to give the delegates a cordial reception, and have arranged for a steam boat excursion, a sociable banquet and public meetings.

ROUGH SKIN made smooth by using Juniper Tar Soap, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. F

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

Resignation of a Councilman—A New Engine House to be Erected —Reports of Committees—A New Issue of Water and Sewerage Bonds Authorized—Resolution to Purchase the Gas Works Adopted.

A regular meeting of Allegheny Councils was held last evening.

SELECT COUNCIL.

This branch was called to order at eight o'clock by the President, James McBrier.

Mr. Schoyer presented a petition from the citizens of the First ward asking that two ponds near South avenue be filled up. Referred to Street Committee with power to act.

A number of other petitions, etc., were presented and referred to appropriate committees.

Mr. Patterson read a communication from the City Engineer, stating that the work in the office had increased so rapidly lately, that the present force was unable to transact the business as fast as required, and asked the privilege of increasing the force during the summer months. The communication was received and the privilege granted.

REPORT OF THE WATER COMMITTEE.

Mr. Wettach, Chairman of the Water Committee, presented a report recommending the laying of water pipes in the following streets: Atgie street, Seventh Ward; Manhattan street, from Fayette to Page street, and from Western avenue to Reboco street; 79 inch main in Lacock street, via School and Rebecca streets to Western avenue. The Committee also offered a resolution instructing the Finance Committee to take the measures necessary to meet the expense of laying the last mentioned pipe, estimated to cost $20,000. A resolution also accompanied the report authorizing the Supt. of the Water Works to proceed to lay water pipes in the streets above mentioned.

The report was received and the resolution adopted.

CONTROLLER'S REPORT.

Mr. Riddle presented the monthly report of the Controller, of which the following is a

RECAPITULATION.

No. 1. Salaries	$ 1,921 79
No. 3. Fire	2,604 45
No. 4. Printing	102 80
No. 5. Streets	3,602 80
No. 6. Wharves	96 20
No. 9. Police	3,390 68
No. 11. Water	4,602 84
No. 13. Gas	4,458 10
No. 15. Property	739 31
No. 17. Sanitary	329 40
Total	$22,598 67

Report received and warrants ordered to be drawn for the payment of the several bills.

THE CITY FINANCES.

Mr. Riddle, Chairman of the Finance Committee, reported that the committee had under consideration the Act of Assembly, relative to unexpended balances of the city, and after receiving proposals from a number of banks, they had decided to deposit all unexpended balances in the Allegheny Real Estate Bank and the German Savings Bank, both of which offer to pay six per cent. on all current daily balances.

The committee also offered a resolution notifying the Board of School Controllers that all school moneys would hereafter be received in the City Treasurer's office, as required by Act of Assembly.

Report received and resolution adopted.

Mr. Riddle also presented an ordinance authorizing the issue of water bonds to the amount of $100,000, of the denomination of $1,000 each, to be dated July 1st, 1872, and to run twenty years, bearing 7 per cent. interest, the interest to be payable in January and July. The rules were suspended and the ordinance passed finally.

Mr. Riddle also offered an ordinance authorizing the issue of sewerage bonds, the amount not to exceed $20,000, and to run ten years. The rules were suspended and the ordinance passed finally.

THE STREETS.

Mr. Patterson, from the Street Committee, submitted a report. The Committee reported adversely to the removal of the toll house, and asked the adoption of the following ordinances: Grading Hamilton street from Gardner to Forest street; grading Manhattan street from Washington avenue to Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad; grading Forest street from Branch to Hazel street; grading and paving Sherman avenue from Ohio street to Monongomery avenue; grading Bakewell alley from Preble street to the Ohio river; grading and paving Stockton avenue from Federal street to Sherman avenue; paving unpaved sidewalks on streets surrounding the Diamond; opening Mcdonald alley from its present terminus to alley in the rear of B Gray's property, extending Spruce street, in the Ninth ward, from its present terminus to low water mark in the Ohio river; widening Strawberry lane from Preble avenue to the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad; repealing so much of the ordinance providing for the construction of a sewer on Sandusky street, as provides for the construction of said sewer north of the north line of Hemlock street; for lateral sewer on spring Garden avenue from Hill to Vineal street; sewer from terminus of the West Penn Railroad sewer, opposite mouth of Ravine street, to the Allegheny river; lateral sewer on Carpenter alley, from terminus of present sewer to main outlet sewer in Eastern district, and authorizing the paving of Bailiff alley without curb or sidewalk.

The report was received and the accompanying ordinances passed finally.

BRIDGES AND CULVERTS.

Mr. Hueckenstein, Chairman of the Survey Committee, offered the report of that Committee. They recommended the opening of Kerr street. The report was accompanied with the following ordinances: For the opening of Henderson street, forty feet wide; for opening Henry street from Taggart to Nixon street; for widening Middle alley; ordinance relative to filing plans of properties situated in the city in the Engineer's office; ordinance increasing the salaries of the assistant engineer, in charge of the street to $1,800, and assistant engineer in charge of sewers to $1,500 per annum.

Report received and ordinance relative to increasing the salary of the engineer in charge of streets was passed finally. The ordinance increasing the salary of the Assistant Engineer was lost. Common Council non-concurred and passed the ordinances finally. The remaining ordinances were passed finally with the exception of the ordinance for the opening of Henderson street.

Mr. Thompson, Chairman of the Committee on City Property, presented a report. The committee reported that they have effected an insurance on the City Hall of $20,000, and on the Market House of $15,000, in the National Insurance Company, at the rate of one and a half per cent. for five years. The report was accompanied with a resolution requesting the Park Commission to plant a row of shade trees around the Third ward Diamond square; also, authorizing the Committee on City Property to purchase Mrs. Woods's lot on Ohio avenue, in the Ninth ward, size 48 by 110 feet, for the sum of $4,000; also, that the committee be authorized to have lightning rods placed on all the engine houses in the city.

The report also directed attention to the plan prepared by the City Engineer for the alteration of City Hall, with a view to securing more office room. The plan has already been published.

The report was received and laid over.

THE PURCHASE OF THE GAS WORKS.

Mr. Schoyer offered a series of resolutions that as the city, according to an act of Assembly, had the privilege of purchasing the stock of the Gas Company on the first Monday of May, 1873, provided Councils give the company six months previous notice, that councils take such measures as may be necessary for the purchase of the Works. Adopted.

Mr. Smith moved that a committee of nine be appointed to make the necessary arrangements. Lost.

Mr. Stewart called up the ordinance for the opening of Palo Alto street which was laid over at last meeting. The ordinance was passed finally.

Select Council now adjourned without taking up any business from Common Council.

COMMON COUNCIL.

This branch was called to order at eight o'clock by the President, Alfred Slack. Roll called and minutes read and approved.

Mr. Hastings presented a resolution for the purchase of a lot and erecting a new engine house for the Fourth Ward, and empowering the Committee on City Property to sell the Columbia engine house. Referred.

Mr. Hastings presented the resignation of Mr. T. F. Grubbs as a member of Council, he having moved out of the city. Accepted.

Mr. Hastings, a resolution authorizing the Mayor to issue a proclamation for the holding of an election for Councilman from the second ward to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Grubbs. Adopted.

ADDITIONAL GAS LAMPS.

Mr. Brown, from the Gas Committee, offered a report accompanied with a resolution authorizing the placing of gas lamps in the following locations: Corner of Federal street and river avenue; corner of Locust and Creighton alleys; corner of Lacock and Friendship alleys; corner Montgomery avenue and Herron alley; corner Lacock street and Race alley; on Ridge avenue, from Grant avenue to Rebecca street, two lamps; corner Greenwood street and Beaver avenue; corner Greenwood street and Nixon street alley; on Mulberry street, corner Nixon street and Evan's alley; also, that the gas company be requested to lay gas mains in the continuation of Main street, and also on River avenue in the Eighth avenue.

Report received and resolution adopted.

Mr. McDonald presented an ordinance granting like privileges as those enjoyed by the Allegheny Gas Company to the Light and Heat Company of Allegheny county. Committee.

MARKETS.

Mr. Knox, Chairman of the Market Committee, presented a report showing that the receipts for the past month from the Clerk of Markets were $2,165 50; Second ward scales, $326 39; Diamond scales, $115 95; total, $2,607 64.

The report was accompanied with an ordinance increasing the salaries of the weighmasters of the Second ward and Diamond scales to $1,000 and fixing the salary of Meat Inspector. The report was received, and the ordinances for increasing the salaries of the weighmaster's passed finally.

THE DIVISION OF WARDS.

Mr. Drexler, from the Committee on Division of Wards, presented the report of the Committee, as published in yesterday's COMMERCIAL.

Mr. Hastings moved that the report be indefinitely postponed. Carried.

Mr. Cooke presented an invitation from Post No. 88 to Councils to participate in the decoration ceremonies. The invitation was accepted.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Hastings, Chairman of the Committee on Fire Engines and Hose, presented a report recommending the adoption of an ordinance increasing the salary of each member of the Fire Department five dollars per month each. The report was accompanied with a resolution authorizing the Committee to advertise and receive proposals for a new hook and ladder truck to be placed in charge of the Columbia Fire Company.

The report was received and the ordinance increasing the salary of the firemen was passed finally. The resolution also was adopted.

Mr. Walters, from the Sanitary Committee presented a report showing that the Committee had approved a number of bills amounting to $317.90. The report was adopted.

MARKET DAY CHANGED.

The ordinance changing market day from Friday to Thursday was called up, and passed finally under a suspension of the rules. Not reached in Select Council.

Mr. Knox presented the report of the Committee on Conference on the Anderson Library. It was the opinion of the majority of the committee that Council had no power in the matter, as the library had passed into the hands of the Board of Control. The report was adopted.

Common Council adjourned.

A Skeleton Unearthed.

Yesterday morning a number of workmen engaged in excavating a cellar on Montgomery avenue, above Federal street, Allegheny, discovered the remains of a skeleton about a foot below the surface. The news of the discovery caused intense excitement in the neighborhood, and soon spread over the city, when large crowds flocked to the scene. The oldest inhabitant," was also on hand, and related a number of suspicious incidents which had occurred here, and which served to increase the excitement. Stories of sudden disappearances from this locality, and also murders were freely circulated until a physician arrived, who promptly solved the mystery.

He showed that although there was only one skull, there were entirely too many large bones for one skeleton, and there were enough of some bones for two or three common human beings. He then ventured the suggestion that as the bones had been burried in a heap and so near the surface of the ground, it was more than probable that the bones were part of the collection of the physician who had been fortunate enough to secure subjects for dissection.

Mr. McGonnigle, Secretary of the Board of Directors of the Poor, secured the services of a member of Mayor Callow's force, who removed the remains to Uniondale Cemetery, and buried them in the "Pauper" lot.

Recovery of the Body of Miss O'Keefe.

Yesterday morning the body of Mary O'Keefe, the young woman, who was drowned in the Ohio river, on last Sunday week by the capsizing of a skiff, near Brunot's Island was found floating in the river opposite Shoustown. Coroner West was notified and had the body brought to the city yesterday afternoon. A jury was empannelled, after which the inquest was adjourned until Saturday, with a view of receiving the evidence of important witnesses. The uncle and brother-in-law of the deceased, state that the young men who were in the skiff at the time of the accident, have left the city, and that it is not known, where they have gone. There are several other theories of the drowning advanced, but as they are mere rumors, pointing toward foul play, we prefer that the Coroners jury discover how the unfortunate woman lost her life before giving them publicity.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The very warm weather of the past few nights has not been conducive of pathoric audiences at the levee's of the "Necromancer of Egypt;" yet there can be no doubt that this magnificent series of splendors has proven a very powerful magnet with amusement seekers. This evening Mr. George W. Thompson the author, and Impresario of the little *tale* will take his benefit, and he certainly merits a bumper. To him we are indebted for the greatest scenic peice of modern times, and it will be a source of regret to those who have not enjoyed this oriental romance, with its grandeur of costumes, effects, and artistic ballet, if they omit the performances of to night, the matinee to-morrow or the farewell performance to-morrow night. Manager Kinler and Gotthold are entitled to the thanks of our citizens for their enterprise in having secured the "Necromancer," as it is undoubtedly the most costly attraction presented this season.

Varieties Theater.

The people continue to crowd this popular resort nightly, and the performances pass off in the best manner under the direction of Mr. Fitzsimmons. An excellent bill is offered for this evening.

Bartley Campbell's "Peril."

This play, which was produced for the first time in this city, is having a highly successful run at the Academy of Music, Chicago. On next Monday evening it is to be reproduced at the Pittsburgh Opera House, with Miss Phillis Glover in the leading female *role*. Speaking of Miss Glover, the Chicago says: "She is the fortunate possessor of a high order of beauty in face and form, with a proportionate taste for the beautiful, as is shown in her superb costumes. Her school of acting is the quietest of the quiet, so restrained at times as to seem almost unnaturally natural, as in the scene where she learns of her husband's determination to leave her, when she fails to make an attitude with Thalistic force. Her faults are slight and of the most desirable character, tending, as they do, toward the subdued and conventional style. She is versatile, and a host in herself." The play has been greatly improved since its first production in this city.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

BILLS FOUND BY THE GRAND JURY.

The Grand Jury of the United States District Court made a presentment yesterday morning, returning true bills of indictment against the following named parties:

Peter Gross, indictment; retail liquor dealer without payment of special tax.

Joseph R. Fricke, indictment; perjury.

Edward Frauenbeholz and Leopold Vinck, two indictments; first, for giving false notice to the United States Assessor; second, not keeping books, and failing to make monthly returns.

True bills were also found against the following persons for carrying on the business of retail liquor dealers without paying the special tax: Charles Decker, Conrad Heeg, Jacob Storr, Jeremiah Holland, Patrick Keating, John Miller, J. H. Stehle, P. Stohner, Patrick McLaughlin.

Jacob Mainhart; indictment, passing counterfeit money.

Christian and Adam W. Bauerlein; indictment, selling beer and stamped, and not keeping books properly.

The following true bills were found against the parties named for carrying on the business of wholesale liquor dealers without payment of special tax: Fred. Hahn, Isaac L. Levi, Benj. Hook and A. R. Wise.

John Messenger, two indictments for selling cigars not properly stamped.

Christian Meyer, Jr., indictment, selling beer not stamped.

Jessee Province, indictment, passing counterfeit money.

Mary A. Sands, three indictments—wholesale and retail liquor dealer without taxes, tobacco and cigar dealer without taxes, and felony, failing to efface stamps.

Wm. J. Smith, indictment, felony; stealing the property of the Postoffice Department.

Jesse S. Shrack, lifting, opening and embezzling letter containing a check.

H. Browning Taylor—Indicted for selling cigars named in "Schedule C," not stamped.

Frederick Younger, passing, attempting to pass, and having in possession a counterfeit United States currency note.

Thomas Hogan, putting up sign as a wholesale liquor dealer and not having paid special tax.

Common Pleas—Judge Collier.

In the case of McCune vs. Stewart, reported on trial before Judge Sterrett yesterday, the jury found for the defendant.

The next case taken up was that of James O'Connor vs. Jacobs et al. This an action to recover damages alleged to have been sustained by the sinking of a coal boat. Defendants, who are owners of the Monument Fox, had towed the boat from Monongahela City, and when it reached Dam No. 2 it was delivered to plaintiff, who accepted under protest, because it was in a damaged condition. The boat sunk shortly afterwards, involving a loss of about $3,000. On trial.

The case of Hespenhide vs. McCowan & Thornburg, taken up before Judge Collier Wednesday, is still on trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

19. Bank of Commerce vs. Claney.
30. Commonwealth for use, vs. Lipp et. al.
36. Duffey vs. Reed & McCloy.
41. Ralph vs. Palmer.
44. Schmidt vs. Mesbergen.
45. Thompson vs. Fleming.
51. Mustag & Co., vs. Aulison.
62. Finlandwell vs. Dungan.
65. Mauch vs. Volmer.
67. Dunlevy vs. Stewart, gar.

District Court—Judge Hampton.

The case of Geo. E. Palmer & Co. vs. the Excelsior Oil Company was resumed, and was still on trial at adjournment.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

137. James Thompson vs. James B. Lyons.
138. Kahn vs. McCurg's ex'rs.
125. Rodelheim vs. Rodelheim & Co.
132. Buetler vs. Cassiday.
133. Bausman vs. Bailey.
99. J. S. Stewart vs. R. M. Gibson.
143. Munhall & Co. vs. C. Logue.

Bible Society Meeting.

At a meeting of the new Board of Managers of the Young Men's Bible Society, of Allegheny county, held in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, last evening, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, David Robinson; Vice Presidents, W. W. Wilkinson and W. L. McCandless; Corresponding Secretary, Prof. S. B. Eaton; Recording Secretary, Charles Barr; Treasurer, J. F. Lay; Executive Committee, R. C. Miller, T. H. Lane, J. P. Henderson, R. E. Sellers and T. Baird Patterson; Librarian, Rev. J. Kelly McKinney. Agent, David Cassiday. The business of the association promises to be energetically attended to under the new administration.

Taylor & Farley Celestes.

The name of the above celebrated organ has become a household word in this community, and has, on account of its peculiar beauty and richness of tone, as well as elegance of finish, to all who have heard or seen them. This is true to such an extent that other dealers have to resort to the practice of stating in their circulars that their organs are made by men in the employ of Taylor & Farley, or to some other equally useless pretext. But we are happy to say this community cannot be fooled in this way, as those who have once heard the celestial sweetness of the Taylor & Farley Organs will be satisfied with no other. The purchasing publicwill learn with satisfaction that a very large stock of these celebrated organs have just been opened, and are to be had at $50 and upward, and on easy monthly or quarterly payments. Old instruments taken in exchange for their elegant new styles. As we have just received and are receiving an immense stock of these justly celebrated instruments, extraordinary inducements are being offered at this time. So for a good choice and a rare bargain, call at once or send for catalogue to S. Hamilton & Co., 51 Fifth avenue, for sale.

Satisfy Yourself

In regard to the "Mowry lots." Don't take some work for it, but call Harding's see for yourself. Plans now ready at the new office of Sill & Son, corner Butler and Forty-second streets. Great auction sale on Wednesday, May 15th, at 2 P. M.

Furnishing Houses.

In reading the advertisements of all the trimming houses in the city, the conviction would gradually be that they are all the cheapest and the best. The high sounding advertisements do not give you the authority you should have to satisfy yourself. Go and convince yourself before purchasing. The house of Morganstern & Co., 78 and 80 Market street, offer one of the best, as well as the cheapest, assortment of goods in the city.

Muslin Underwear.
Open Back Shirts,
Real Hair Switches,
Glove Fitting Corsets,
Alexander Kids,
New Ruffling,
Standard Trimming,
Tourist Parasols,
Embroidery, all kinds,
Ruches for the neck,
New Chevriot Shirts.
78 and 80 Market street.

Invest

Your money in one of the "Mowry Lots" situated on Butler street, 8th Ward. Great auction sale on May 15, (Wednesday) at 2 o'clock P. M. Plans can be seen at new office of Sill & Son, Sole Agents, cor Butler and Forty-second streets.

Fresh Arrivals of Boots and Shoes.

Gents' Calf-sewed Prince Albert's, custom-made, only $4 50.
Gents' Calf, Oxford's custom-made, only $4 50.
Gents' Lasting Prince Albert's, only $3.
Gents' Lasting Boots, only $4.
Misses' elegant colored Polish, all styles and colors, only $2 50, worth $3.
Childrens' colors, all styles, only $1 90, worth $2 50.
Infants' shoes, all colors and styles, only $1 to $1 50.
These we warrant equal to the best custom work, and at prices that defy competition. at No. 28 Fifth avenue. Wm. G. Hoover Successor to W. B. Clapp & Co. F&M.

Homes! Homes!! Homes!!!

If you want a home, buy a lot in the "Mowry plan," and our word for it you will never regret it.

They are situated on Butler street, on the line of the Citizen's Passenger Railroad.

Great auction sale on Wednesday, May 15, at two o'clock P. M.

Plans can be seen at the new office of Sill & Son, corner Butler and Forty-second streets. A. McIlwaine, auctioneer.

Assorted Crates

White stone and common ware, suitable for country trade, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, 109 Wood street.

Only One

Price at Wm. Fleming & Co.'s popular Hat House, No. 139 Wood street.

Fine Clothing—Low Prices.

A large and unusually fine stock of the best description of ready-made clothing has just been received at the store of Mr. J. Hannach, No. 5 Sixth street. Mr. Hannach is fully prepared for the spring trade, and is determined to keep a stock even superior to the one which made his old place at the corner of Fifth avenue and Market street so famous and so popular. Give him a call.

Positively But One Price

At the great Hat and Cap House of Wm. Fleming & Co., No. 139 Wood street.

I Had Chronic Diarrhœa

And Dysentery for more than ten years, had been under the care of the most eminent physicians without securing any permanent relief, and had given up all hope of being benefitted by any treatment. As a last resort I tried Dr. HARRIS'S SUMMER CORDIAL, and a single bottle cured me.

The relief it gave me was almost a miracle. This was in 1867, and I have recommended it in many instances, and it has never failed to cure.

N. SHOEMAKER.

EAST LIBERTY, May 6, 1872.

New China

Being received daily at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, No. 109 Wood street.

A REMARKABLE CASE.

Cure of a Supposed Hopeless Case of Consumption by Inhalation.

COPIED FROM THE CLEVELAND HERALD.

The following should be read by every pulmonary invalid. It is from an old and prominent resident of Cleveland, and all who doubt the authenticity of this testimonial are invited to apply to him for proof of its genuineness and corroboration of the truth of these statements.

JAMES A. HUNTER, M. D.,
69 Fifth avenue.

A CARD

FROM Mr. RICHARD McCREARY.

His Daughter Restored from the Last Stage of Consumption to Perfect Health by Inhalation.

CLEVELAND, O., December 5, 1871.

Five years ago, when Dr. James A. Hunter's relative and partner, Dr. James J. Hunter, opened an office in this city in association with Dr. R. Ramsey, I placed my daughter under their professional care. She was at the time in the *last stage* of Consumption—brought on by Colds, Catarrh and Throat ailments—and both her physicians and the members of her family had *given her up* to die, as we believed that no mortal power could save her.

The remarkable cures effected by Drs. Hunter and Ramsey with INHALATION aroused hopes that it might relieve some of her worst symptoms and render her last hours less painful.

We called them in, and, notwithstanding they gave us little hope of producing her recovery, we placed her under their care. For some weeks it seemed an equal struggle between the disease and the virtue of their remedies, but ultimately she commenced to improve, slowly but substantially. One by one her most distressing symptoms disappeared, until at the expiration of a few months we could see that the tide had fully turned in her favor, and that she was floating on it to health.

She is to-day, and has been during the interval of five years, in the enjoyment of excellent health.

I have also been suffering for some years from a Throat and Bronchial Ailment which has injured my voice very much and produced symptoms of more serious trouble within the lungs, consequently when Dr. James A. Hunter opened his office here in this city a few months since I hastened to seek his advice and assistance.

I am pleased to be able to say that he has been eminently successful in affording me relief. My voice has not been so clear and strong for years and all other dangerous symptoms have disappeared.

I have conversed with several of his patients whom he has treated with a degree of success which I consider extraordinary, and all speak of him in the highest terms.

To this system of treatment—Inhalation—as well as to the personal skill of these gentlemen, I attribute great merit, and I wish to awaken an interest in it in the minds of pulmonary individuals whom I believe it will relieve and restore so health ever after all other means have proved useless.

None but those who have seen a beloved child or other near and dear relative restored by it to health, after all hope had fled, can realize my convictions and appreciate my feelings upon this subject, and I feel that in thus coming forward and making a public statement of these facts I am performing a duty and service to my fellow men as well as rendering a just tribute to the skill of the Drs. Hunter and Ramsey.

To Dr. James A. Hunter my thanks are due for his courtesy and earnest attention to my case during my attendance at his office. His success in my case as well as in those of others who I publicly and privately attested the fact convinces me he deserves the confidence of invalids.

RICHARD McCREARY,
17 Mill street.

Mr. McCreary is an old, well known and highly respected resident of Cleveland for some time prominently identified with the interests of the Bethel Home of this city.

You Need Not Send East for Furniture.

If any of our readers design sending East for furniture, we beg leave to inform them that they can procure whatever they want just as good and much cheaper from Messrs. J. Meyer & Son, Nos. 412 and 414 Penn avenue, east of the railroad crossing. This firm have now on hand a large and well selected stock of their own manufacture of every description, bought from the best New York houses, which they are selling far below Eastern prices. It may seem almost incredible, but it is a fact, that Messrs. Meyer & Son are actually selling elegant parlor sets one hundred per cent. cheaper than the Broadway houses. This firm also manufacture largely, and the furniture turned out of their establishment is in every respect the equal of the best made Eastern furniture. Especial attention is given to the finishing and upholstering of fine sets, which will be done to order if desired. A fine stock of broca-telles, cotalines and terrys may be found at their salesrooms, from which parties can make their selections.

Pyle's O. K. Soap

Is the best family soap in use. Ladies who crave beauty should accustom to the use of the O. K. Soap will never use any other.

The Daily Varden Trunk.

The term Daily Varden has been applied to almost everything from a piece of calico to a wheelbarrow, and in the range of its application has even taken in the politicians of the so-called "Liberal" party. The indefatigable Liebler of No. 104 Wood street, not to be behindhand in the matter of making the most of this mania, is prepared to offer to his numerous patrons an article styled the Dolly Varden trunk. This, like all the other trunks, valises and traveling bags manufactured at his principium trunk factory, is superior in quality and lower than the lowest in price.

For Moth Patches, Freckles

And tan on the face, use Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. It is reliable and harmless. Sold by all druggists. Depot 49 Bond street, New York. TF.

Never Despair

Of getting a home when such lots as the celebrated "Mowry plan" are in the market. Grand auction sale on May 15 (Wednesday), at two o'clock P. M. Sill & Son, sole agents, corner Butler and Forty-second streets. A. McIlwaine, auctioneer.

Spring and Summer Clothing.

An immense stock of fine and fashionable clothing for men, youths, boys and children will be opened at No. 95 Smithfield street, The Boston One Price Clothing House. The goods are all superior in make and finish, stylish and durable, and will be sold at lower prices than can be obtained anywhere else in the city. At this house will also be found an unusually full and fine assortment of gent's furnishing goods of every description. You can get good goods, save money and be thoroughly satisfied with your purchase by obtaining all articles necessary to fully replenish your wardrobe at the Boston One Price Clothing House. Remember the price asked is the price at which the goods must be sold.

Skin Diseases.

Perry's Improved Comedone and Pimple Remedy. The skin medicine of the age. Is warranted to cure red, white and matterated pimples; flesh worms, and blotched disfigurations of the face.

Prepared and sold by Dr. B. C Perry, Dermatologist, 49 Bond street, New York. Sold by druggists everywhere. TF.

Extensive Carriage Works.

At the manufactory of Messrs. C. West & Co., 75, 77 and 79 Liberty street, may be seen, without exception, the largest and finest stock of superior buggies, barouches, buggies and buck wagons in the city. We had the pleasure of looking through their shops the other day, and were surprised to find so fine and so complete an assortment of vehicles in any one establishment. Messrs. West & Co. manufacture and deal in all kinds of carriages, and are prepared to furnish whatever may be wanted in the way of vehicles upon the most reasonable terms. The firm desire that especial attention be directed to a new light and graceful buck wagon which they are now manufacturing called the Queen of Diamond. This new buck wagon should be seen by those who would like an improvement on the heavy, cumbrous kind now in use. That it has decided advantages is apparent at first glance. Call at West & Co.'s and examine the Queen of the Road.

Special Notice to Grocers.

Felix's essense of coffee is one dollar less a gross than these put up in tin boxes and warranted as good if not better.

Save Time and Money

And buy your hats at the fashionable Hat House of Wm. Fleming & Co., No. 139 Wood street.

One Price Only

At the great hat and cap house, of Messrs. Wm. Fleming & Co., 139 Wood street, all goods are marked in plain figures, and under no circumstances will there be any deviation therefrom. This is the proper principle upon which to conduct business, and is the only rule which works with equal and exact justice to all buyers. Houses adopting it should be duly appreciated, and we know that the old, reliable, and popular hat and cap house of Wm. Fleming & Co., can lose nothing by